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The North Carolinian.

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VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1876. NUMBER 29.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

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W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also Bowling Alley, Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Krause.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

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TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

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C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

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AND

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

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This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

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Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gin and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

A Christmas Carol.

They are ringing, they are ringing,
Our merry Christmas bells,
In the village, in the city,
In the dale-church o'er the fells,

Be ours of life so varied,
Be our fortunes poor or bright,
Hand in hand with all our brothers,
We are one at least to-night.

Nor the noble in the mansion,
Nor the sovereign on the throne,
Nor the beggar in his hovel,
Will enjoy themselves alone.

We all seek the kindly greeting
Of some dear, familiar face;
We all know that hermit feeling
For to-night is out of place.

But one night! Why not for ever
Should we bind the golden chain
That shows man his poorest fellow
Was not sent to earth in vain.

That each sorrow hath a purpose,
That each joy hath an alloy,
That ever finely balanced
Are the scales of grief and joy.

Spare a little, then, ye rich ones,
From your laden coffers now;
Bring to poverty a sun-ray,
Bring a smile to sorrow's brow.

Take it gratefully, ye toilers,
Toilers up earth's weary hill;
'Tis a green spot in your desert,
'Tis a good sprung from your ill.

Yes! ye rich and poor united,
'Tis most grand in Heaven's sight,
And a blessing, not earth's blessing,
Is on all the world to-night.

THE WAIF'S HOLIDAY.

A Story for Christmas.

Again had the beautiful season of the birth of Christ dawned upon earth. Again the choral hymns went up, the joy-bells clashed upon the crystal air. It was the festal time for all God's tired children, wandering, stumbling, straying onward in the journey to their rich inheritance. The time when hands should clasp upon old feuds; when the balm of forgiveness should be poured upon old scars; when pride, vain-glory, and all uncharitableness should flee away, like sorrow and sighing in a world to come.

To-night—for it is Christmas eve—it is bitter cold, and the stars look down with their sleepless eyes upon the great city, all alive with mirth. Up-town every door that opens sends forth a burst of light, of life, and song, that trembles out and dies upon the wintry wind. Through window panes where no selfish blinds are drawn, there are sweet home pictures to be seen in passing.

But while in swift succession these Christmas phantoms pass before my view it is not here, among the mansions of the rich and great, that I must linger now. Quite out of the pale of May Fair dwells a good man, above whose door is writ in shining letters: "John Bright—grocer."

"A merry Christmas." It was inscribed in an arch of evergreen within the door; it echoed upon every passing tongue; and if ever a fat, honest face expressed a kindly greeting, John Bright's repeated this.

Throughout the lingering twilight, a busy stream of holiday folks poured in at the grocer's portal, and blocked up the street in front. Mr. Bright and his two assistants had work enough to tie up brown paper parcels, and fill jugs, and load baskets.

The best of it was that somebody actually bought the fat turkey, who lay in state on a bier decked with parsley sprigs, and his arms crossed, like a hero as he was, taking his rest, under the gas jet in the window.

Mr. Bright might well have said Ichabod after that, for the brother and sister turkeys which remained looked so insignificant, nobody cared even to ask their respective price. Perhaps that was the reason why, when it came to be time for Mr. Bright's two assistants to untie their aprons and go home, the fat grocer ordered them each to take one of the remaining fowls, and never let him hear of it again!

He did not look very indignant, however, as he brought out two well filled baskets, and told each assistant to take that home, and never say that he had not seen the color of a plum pudding, but it smelt very much like tea, and oranges, too, and the thin face of one of the poor boys brightened up so, that I don't think his feelings were hurt. (He had just come there, and was said to have a grandmother dependent on him at home.)

All this time, and whilst every face wore a smile, and every eye a gleam, there was one little outsider whose lip had never learned to laugh, and whose hollow orbs reflected nothing of the season's merriment.

Crouching in the shelter of a large packing-box, its cheek pressed close to the shining pane, a tiny creature sat, hour after hour gazing in at the wonders from which it was so utterly cut off. Oh! tragedy of forsaken childhood, how terrible thou art! A great gulf lay between this little one and the children trooping by, their lips warm with mother's kisses—hands clasped in large and loving ones—hearts beating high with fond anticipations. It was only one atom of the mass of orphaned humanity swept out with the dust upon our streets—quite alone, this child that clung with suffering hands to the window frame, and shrunk from every passer-by. Young as she was, she knew the policeman's cry of "Move on," and dreaded the rude hand upon her tender frame—dreaded to take up the march again upon this bitter night. Even that sound and touch was wanting now. She was overlooked in the tide of festal joy. Whence she came no one knew; where she was going, poor babe, who cared? The signs of love, the looks of sympathy she saw, awakened in her nothing of fellowship. Never, in the sad maturity of her short life, could the little vagrant recall one single look that made her less a waif. And so she cowers, chill and friendless, underneath the mocking glitter of the stars, while up and down the street the winter's wind carried its ceaseless moaning. Mr. Bright rubbed his hands as the shop cleared of its last customer. He locked and barred the great door and then stepped lightly back into a parlor in the rear.

Now it might have been that there were many finer rooms and gayer scenes than this, but, I am sure, not one more full of glowing comfort in all the broad city limits to-night. It peeped out of the folds of red moreen that draped the windows—it shone in every piece of the stiff hair-cloth and mahogany—it squared itself upon the tufted rug—it simmered delightfully in an old fashioned tea-kettle—and it culminated in the person and presence of a tortoiseshell kitten that frolicked before the fire. Everywhere the flicker of light showed wreaths and sprays of holly, disposed by some delicate hand.

And while John Bright settled himself, after the manner of old gentlemen, upon the rug, with his back to the grate, there floated out from an inner room the notes of a hymn, sung in clear and childish tones:

"To you, this night, is born a child
Of Mary, chose mother mild;
This little child, of lowly birth,
Shall be the joy of all your earth."

In another moment a fairy girl, with flaxen braids, and eyes of serious sweetness, came out and started joyfully at sight of him.

John Bright's big face grew beautiful with tenderness as he caught her up in his arms.

"Naughty father!" she said, in mock reproof, "to keep your housekeeper waiting so long for her tea."

"Christmas eve, little woman, and the poor folks all coming in for their little treats, remember."

"And somebody sent his assistants home early to their Christmas, and did all the work himself, poor tired dear," she added, passing her snow flake of a hand over his bald head with the daintiest of caresses. "He shall have something nice and hot for his supper, shan't he, kitten?"

The last-named member of the family had no idea of being left out, and sat saucily blinking her green eyes, on John's other shoulder.

"Put me down, please, father, now; I must bring in the things myself to-night. Isn't the room pretty? You haven't said anything to my holly, either, after I pricked my fingers so."

After they had finished supper, and the room was again restored to order, John's arm chair was put into requisition, and the fire piled high, for which purpose he went out to a coal closet in the rear.

"Whew!" said Mr. Bright, bringing in with him a fresh rush of frosty air. "Bad night out for them as wanders, my dear. God grant a shelter to such. It's making out to snow, Faith, before morning, and who knows but what you will have your sleigh-ride, after all, these holidays?"

But Faith's face sobered. She had sat down upon her cricket, and was listening to the soughing of the wind, and thinking of the homeless wretches she could do nothing to relieve. John Bright could not bear a cloud upon his darling, so he took her up close to his heart.

"Nine years old to-night, Faith," he said, fondly. "Christmasses have passed me by, many a time, my dear, but never a one left me a gift like this. You was singing something awhile ago about a child—what was it?—that was the joy of all the earth. That's what you are, my pretty, that's it; the joy of all my earth—that's it!"

"But, father," Faith said, after he had done kissing her, "that did not mean a common child. It is a pretty hymn written a long time ago by a good man, for his little boy, on Christmas eve, and he meant the Savior. Would you like to hear the rest, sir?"

"Go on, my pretty, go on," John said, admiringly; "if it ain't like a book to hear the little woman talk."

Again the pure tones floated up.

"Now we must talk about to-morrow," he said; "won't there be a famous dinner, though, with little Faith behind the plum pudding?"

"And such a famous company, father! You are to fetch old Mrs. Grimes after church, and little crippled Tom, and the poor French dancing master and all his children. I am thinking of a tree for the children."

Womanly little Faith! How demurely she mapped out pleasure for her fellow innocents. And John smiled, as if nobody had ever been charming before.

After a while, his little woman came back to him in her thoughtful vein. She slid from his knee, and again perched herself upon a stool where the fire glow played over her flaxen hair and warm blue woolen dress, decked at the neck with its bunch of holly berries.

"Isn't it almost bedtime, pretty one?"

"Yes, father, in a minute. This has been such a pleasant Christmas eve all alone with you. I think it must have been meant for children to enjoy themselves on the night when the dearest little babe of all was given to the world."

And as they sat there, hedged in by home comforts, and basking in each other's warm love, a peal of bells clashed out merrily from a neighboring steeple, a greeting to the holiday in-coming.

"The dear old chime, father!" cried Faith. "Hark! let us hear it out. Please take me to the shop door, where the wind will bring it near?"

He found a warm wrapping, and folding her tight, led the way to the door opening on the street.

The little girl grasped her father's hand, and shivered as the icy atmosphere broke on them.

Silently, silently, the feathered snow was falling through the dim, deserted street. Very fair and pure it is in its myriad flakes, like flying down; but, very chill and subtile when it wraps a mantle round the prostrate human form.

"My God!" cried John Bright, suddenly; "it can't be!"

He let fall Faith's hand and darted down the step. He swooped down into the drifted snow, and brought up the tiny, dark thing he saw lying there.

"Oh, father, father," cried Faith, in tones strangely old with anguish; "not a stray child to-night."

But it was a stray child, on this Christmas eve, when other babes were safely housed, and nestling in warm beds. A stray child, keeping her holiday upon the frozen breast of mother earth.

They bore her in from the darkness of the night, the bells still ringing out their joyful peal; they cradled her upon soft pillows, and chafed her thin limbs, Faith pouring tears into the cordials they forced between her teeth. The chime had long ceased when the stranger opened eyes like faded violets once more upon the living world.

"Are you warm, now, little girl?" Faith's voice asked, tenderly.

"And how came you to freeze on my steps?" said John, speaking gruffly, to hide the tremble in his own tones.

The little vagrant began to shiver and shrink away as he spoke, while a look of piteous fear came over her.

"Oh! please, sir," she faltered, "I was a-lookin' at the shiny things, and it was warm behind the box."

"Warm! the blessed lamb! Hear that, will you!" shouted John Bright. "You mustn't talk now, little chap, only I'd like to know where your home folks might be found. Mother an' father, you know, or brothers an' sisters, an' such."

"I hain't got none," said the child, turning over on her pillow, and gazing with weak wonderment into the great bed of glowing coals.

"Gran'ma, p'raps?" suggested John, looking downcast; "or pastors and masters, or somethin' like those in the catechism. Eh, Faith?"

"Nary," said the little vagrant, faintly nodding her head. "I don't belong to nobody, please mister."

"But where do you live, my poor little girl?" came in Faith's matronly tones, as she stood, sober and patient, still chafing the tiny discolored feet beneath the covering.

"I lived down in Bill Tibb's cellar last week, but Bill got caged by the perlice, and we cleared out. Bill was orful drunk, and fit an' fit, but they found the tickers he stole. I dasn't go back that way and I took to corners, an' sich."

The child's piping voice had become thinner and weaker still during this speech, and sank away to a mere thread as she finished.

John Bright strove to resist it, but was finally compelled to walk away to the other end of the room, and stand there grunting and swallowing hard for some minutes, while little Faith's clear eyes were brimming over.

"Oh, father, father!" she sobbed; "think of having no home but that, and nobody to care"—

While she wept, the stranger child was looking about with those wistful eyes of hers, and taking in the various objects of the scene with an effort. The gaze came back and rested upon Faith.

"I saw you onst," she said.

"Where, little chap?" asked John, noting this with delight.

"She was a sittin' in winder roun' the corner, and she had a shiny thing on her head, and wings."

"It's Mr. Barker's Christm angel she's thinking about," shouted John, in an ecstasy. "The one you saw, my pretty, all made of wax, you know. If it ain't a natural fancy, I'll be dog'oned, Faith; but who'd a thought it?"

He was arrested by the change coming over the child's face, as if all her strength were spent, and the frail temple were tottering to its fall. The transparent lids closed wearily upon the sunken eyes. The wan lips met in a thin, blue line, and the little hands relaxed.

"She is sleeping, father," whispered Faith.

John felt the fluttering pulse of heart and wrist, and his face grew grave.

"It's something else, I fear, my child. Worse than that, my little Faith."

Midnight passed, and the snow without kept falling noiselessly. Indoors, John and little Faith held their patient vigil. She had refused to go to bed, and all through the ebbing moments sat tenderly ministering to the little sufferer.

After a long time of silence, while the old clock in the corner ticked in the Christmas day, and the fire-glow sobered to a dull and steady red, the child stirred and spoke:

"Oh! no, no, Bill; don't beat me! I never stole nothin'. It was only a bone, and the dog dun left it."

"All right, little chap," said John, soothing her with his great hand. "No Bills and bones here, I'll promise you."

With full consciousness, she lost her piteous whimper, and let herself be hushed to rest. Faith's gentle fingers parted the tangled hair, and Faith's ripe lips touched the wasted brow.

"You must not be afraid, dear!" she said, "you have found friends, and we will take care of you."

"I likes it," said the child, in a whisper. "It's warm, and you are nice."

"Kin I stay here?" she asked, presently. "Bill said his dog 'ud get me if I runned away. He bit me onst, that dog," and out of her childish lips quite naturally, and without hesitation, came an oath that made Faith shudder.

"Oh, you must not say those words—you must not," cried the young monitress. "It breaks my heart to hear you, and God will be angry with you."

"Who's he? Is it that 'ere?" said the child, pointing toward John. "Please, mister, don't get mad. I—ain't"—

She was too weak to go on. Faith leaned close down to her ear, and spoke, softly.

"God is your father, poor child, and he won't be angry if you tell him you are sorry."

"I never seed him; I hain't got none."

"Don't talk now. I'll tell you about him the best I can."

And, in her earnest fashion, Faith told the wondrous tale. She spoke of God's love, and to the ears of one hearer at least her accents sounded like the dropping of milk and honey from the promised land. And before she had finished the sweet recital the child had sunk into another period of light slumber, her hand clasped in Faith's.

The firelight glimmered on the wall, making a frieze, across which trooped figures gaunt and shadowy, like the old Ossianic heroes. The warm red of draperies, and the glitter of holiday garlands sank alike into gloom, and for a long time no sound came to the watchers, save the ticking of the tireless clock and the weakened breath ebbing slowly out.

Suddenly the vagrant opened her eyes again.

"I'm a-clearin' out, please, mister. Only it was warm."

"You—you are going, little one," said Faith, sorrowfully. "Won't you ask God to take you?"

"Is it warm up there—that place you said? Is there winters, too?"

"Yes; it is a beautiful place, and you'll never be cold again, nor hungry, nor anything, but God's own little child."

"Oh! please ax him—ax him to take me 'long," she said, with brightened eyes. "That was good w[illegible] you said, 'bout that gentleman that sent his son."

Faith took the little hands, and folded them in token of supplication. She raised her own soft eyes, and the little one looked upon her wonderingly.

"Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come."

"Come," echoed the stammering lips.

That was all, as a weary soul fluttered out into rest. Only that, when the "pilgrimshoon, too early worn and grimed," were loosed, John Bright fell down upon his knees, and sobbed aloud. As for Faith, it did not frighten her. She quietly arose, and drew aside the curtain, and there—

"The east and west, without a breath,
Mixed their dim lights like life and death,
To broaden into boundless day."

Ah Sin as a Domestic.

Is the Chinaman to be the domestic servant of the future? asks a writer in *Scribner*. Will another census show him stealthily supplanting the European in our households, and setting up his gods on the kitchen mantels of this Christian land? I stoutly believe not. The Chinese, whether miners or menials, are hardly more numerous in the United States than they were five years ago. "Forty centuries" have been too much for Mr. Koopmanschoop and his immigrant runners. Even when the Chinaman comes to the States, he leaves his wife and children behind him; he comes here with no thought of resting until he can rest at home; his supreme wish is ever to return to his native land, and if he be so unhappy as to die in exile, his bones at least must be borne back to sacred soil. Surely, a great element among us is not to be built up by immigration of this kind. Masses of foreign population thus unnaturally introduced into the body politic, must sooner or later disappear like the icebergs that drift upon the currents of our temperate seas, chilling the water all around them, yet themselves slowly wasting away under the influence of sun and wind, having in themselves no source of supply, no spring of energy, no power of self-protection; helpless and inert amid hostile and active forces; their only part, endurance; their only possible end, extinction.

Memory is ever active, ever true. Alas, if it were only as easy to forget!

A LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

In Existence in the American Colonies in the Year 1776—An Interesting Table.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, *Gazette*; four pages; size, 16x20; subscription, eight shillings, lawful money; established Sept., 1756; one-half at entrance; Daniel Fowle, printer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, *The Massachusetts Gazette and Boston Weekly News-Letter*; four pages; size of page, 10x16 inches; established 1763; printer, Margaret Draper.

BOSTON, *Evening Post*; four pages; size of page, 9x14 inches; established 1735; printer, T. Fleet.

BOSTON, *Gazette*; two pages; size of page, 8x12 inches; established 1719; printers, Edes & Gill.

BOSTON, *Massachusetts Gazette and the Boston Post-Boy and Advertiser*; four pages; size of page, 10x16 inches; established 1760; printers, Miles & Hicks.

BOSTON, *Massachusetts Spy*; four pages; size of page, 8x10 inches; subscription, six shillings and sixpence; established 1770; editor, Isaiah Thomas; publishers, Fowle & Thomas.

SALEM, *Essex Gazette*; four pages; size of page, 10x16 inches; subscription, six shillings and eight pence per annum; established 1768; editor and printer, Samuel Hall.

NEWBURYPORT, *Essex Journal and Merrimack Packet, or the Mass. and New Hampshire General Advertiser*; four pages; size of page, 10x16 inches; subscription, six shillings and eight pence; printers, Thomas & Finges.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, *Mercury*; four pages; size of page, 10x14 inches; established 1758; printer, James Franklin.

PROVIDENCE, *Gazette and Country Journal*; four pages; size of page, 10x16 inches; established 1762; printer, John Carter.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, *Connecticut Journal and Post-Boy*; four pages; size of page, 8x13 inches; established 1767; printers, F. & S. Green.

NEW LONDON, *Connecticut Gazette*; four pages; size, 8x10 inches; established 1755; printer, Jas. Parke.

HARTFORD, *Connecticut Courant*; four pages; size of page, 9x17 inches; established 1764; printer, Ezra Watson.

NORWICH, *Packet*.

NEW YORK;

NEW YORK, *Rivington's Gazetteer, or the Connecticut, Hudson's River, New Jersey and Quebec Advertiser*; weekly; four pages; size, 18x24; subscription, ten shillings; established 1773; printer, Jas. Rivington.

NEW YORK, *Gazette and Weekly Mercury*; weekly; four pages; size, 12x18; subscription, ten shillings; established Sept., 1751; printer, Hugh Gaine.

NEW YORK, *New York Weekly Journal*; four pages; size of page, 8x12 inches; subscription, twelve shillings per annum; established 1733; editor and printer, Jno. Peter Zereger.

NEW YORK, *New York Packet and American Advertiser*; politics, Federal; four pages; size of page, 10½x17; established 1776; printer, Samuel Loudon.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GERMANTOWN, *C. Sower's German Paper*.

LANCASTER, *English and German Paper*.

PHILADELPHIA, *The Pennsylvania Journal, or Weekly Advertiser*; weekly; four pages; size of page, 9x14, subscription, ten shillings; established 1742; publisher, William Bradford.

PHILADELPHIA, *The American Weekly Mercury*; weekly; two pages; size of page, 9x13 inches; subscription, ten shillings; established 1719; printer, Andrew Bradford.

PHILADELPHIA, *Packet and General Advertiser*; four pages; size of page, 11x18 inches; subscription, ten shillings; established 1756; printer, John Dunlap.

PHILADELPHIA, *The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvania Packet*; weekly; four pages; size of page, 8x13 inches; subscription, ten shillings a year; established 1728; editor, Samuel Kiemer; printers, Benj. Franklin & H. Meredith.

PHILADELPHIA, *The Pennsylvania Evening Post*; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings; four pages; size of page, 8x10 inches; subscription, ten shillings; established Jan., 1775; printer, Benjamin Towne.

PHILADELPHIA, *Pennsylvania Ledger, or Weekly Advertiser*; two pages; size of page, 10x14 inches; established 177—; printer, James Humphreys, Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, *The Weekly Philadelphia Staatsboote*; four pages; size of page, 10x16 inches; subscription, six shillings, English sterling; established 1763; printer, Henry Miller.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, *The Maryland Gazette*; four pages; size of page, 10x15 inches; subscription, twelve shillings and six pence per annum; established 1727; printers, Fred. & Samuel Green.

BALTIMORE *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*; four pages; size of page, 10x17 inches; subscription, ten shillings; established 1773; editor and publisher, William Goddard.

VIRGINIA.

WILLIAMSBURG, *The Virginia Gazette*; politics Federal; four pages; size of page, 9x15 inches; subscription, twelve shillings and sixpence; established 1775; printer, Alexander Purdie.

WILLIAMSBURG, *The Virginia Gazette*; politics Federal; four pages; size of page, 9¾x15½ inches; subscription, twelve shillings and sixpenbe; established 1751; printers, John Dixon & Wm. Hunter.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, *The Georgia Gazette*; politics Federal; four pages; size of page, 8x14 inches; established 1762; printer, James Johnston.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERNE, *North Carolina Gazette*.

WILMINGTON, *Cape Fear Mercury*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, *South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal*; four pages; size of page, 10x16½ inches; publisher, Charles Crouch.

CHARLESTON, *South Carolina Gazette*; politics Federal; four pages; size of page, 10x16½ inches; established 1731; printer, Peter Timothy.

CHARLESTON, *South Carolina and American General Gazette*; politics Tory; four pages; size of page, 10x16½ inches; publishers, R. Wells & Son.—*Advertisers' Gazette*.

Specie Payments by the Acre.

In the second volume of "Reports of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, 1867," page 217, will be found an elaborate estimate of the aggregate production of gold and silver from the earliest times up to the year 1868. The grand total is there given as $14,010,700,000. Of this amount at least one-third in value is in silver, and the gold may be fairly estimated at $10,000,000,000. As it requires about four cubic feet of pure gold to make $1,000,000, the whole amount, if melted into one mass, would be, in round numbers, 40,000 cubic feet. This would be comprised in a bar twenty feet square and 100 feet long. It would cover one acre of ground to the depth of about eleven inches; or it would gild the surface of the original District of Columbia (ten miles square) with a covering less than 1-5,000 of an inch in thickness. If one of the gigantic trees of California were supposed to be of solid gold, it would contain more than the whole mass heretofore produced in the world, according to the above estimate. But this statement includes all the gold used in the arts, and makes no allowance for losses in transportation and by wearing. These are estimated at one-half the whole amount. There would, therefore, be left for the actual gold money of the world $5,000,000,000.

About Salaries.

The heads of departments in New York city have each salaries in excess of several of the States combined. Their pay is $10,000, whereas the governor of Connecticut receives $1,000; Delaware, $1,333; Illinois, $1,500; Michigan, $1,500; Nebraska, $1,000; New Hampshire, $1,000; Oregon, $1,500; Rhode Island, $1,000; Vermont, $1,000; total of nine States, $11,833. The New York mayor has a salary of $12,000 a year, $1,000 a month, $231 a week, and, to be exact, $32.88 a day, or $1.37 an hour, sleeping or waking. This is $2,000 a year more than is paid to the governor of the State.

The Force of Circumstances.

Says a correspondent of the New York *Ledger*: Years ago—five-and-twenty, at least—my friend and *confrere*, J. C. Pitrat, sitting in my office, gave to me a copy of announcements which had been made in the *Moniteur* concerning the movements of Napoleon Bonaparte. Pitrat had been a priest, and also editor of a Paris newspaper in the time of Louis Philippe, and his relations to me of his political experience in France were as instructive as they were interesting.

Here is the first announcement, clipped from a copy of the *Moniteur* of March, 1815:

"The monster has escaped from his place of banishment. He has run away from Elba."

Remember that Louis XVIII. had been by the allied powers of Europe seated upon the throne of his ancestors, and that the quaking of the nation from the tread of the late emperor had not yet ceased. There was a wondrous power in the name.

Very shortly following the first announcement of the *Moniteur* came the second, as follows:

"The Ogre (worse than monster) of Corsica has landed at Cannes, on Cape Juan. He has a few of his old guard with him."

On the next day our truth-telling editor wrote:

"The tiger has shown himself at Gap. By order of the authorities the royal troops, together with the whole force of the police, are advancing to arrest his progress. If he escapes the indignant power thus set against him, it can only be as a wanderer among the mountains. Further escape is impossible."

Two days later the *Moniteur* published its fourth announcement:

"The monster has, we are credibly informed, advanced as far as Grenoble. To what treachery this is to be ascribed we know not; but there must be treachery somewhere."

Fifth announcement.—"The tyrant is at Lyons. Concerning this there can be no mistake. Fear and terror have seemed to seize all at his appearance."

Sixth (two days later).—"The death-dealing usurper has ventured to approach the capital, and, at this present writing, is within sixty hours' march. We know not the strength of the rabble in his train."

On the next day the *Moniteur* said: "Bonaparte is advancing boldly, and by forced marches: but we do not think it possible that he can reach Paris."

Eighth announcement.—"Napoleon will doubtless arrive under the walls of Paris to-morrow."

Later the paper informed its eager readers that "The Emperor Napoleon is at Fontainebleau."

For the tenth announcement concerning the movements of the historic Corsican, the *Moniteur* loyally said to its readers:

"Yesterday, his majesty, the emperor, made his public entry into the city, arriving at the Tuileries in the evening. The populace is carried away by enthusiasm, and nothing can exceed the universal joy. France will be no longer the plaything of the allied powers."

Deceiving a Watchman.

A man employed to watch the medical colleges in Indianapolis, to prevent the stealing of subjects, gives the following account of one night's experience: I kept up a brisk walk along the west end of the building, knowing that was the only way to crowd them in, although I occasionally varied my beat by going round on the other side of the block, passing both stairways. In the early part of the evening I met and passed a good many pedestrians—men of rough appearance—who went through the alley in a leisurely way, as if bent more on filling in time than anything else. As the ghostly hour drew near I saw fewer of these rough prowlers, and finally found myself the sole wanderer in the alley. A little before midnight a light-covered buggy turned in from the street. I was quite near it, and by the light of the street lamp I saw it contained two men. The one on the right was driving, and chatting volubly to his companion, who in turn responded in a different and somewhat coarser voice. Very good friends they seemed to be, and very civil, I thought. Of course, they could have no "subject" concealed in that little buggy that was scarcely large enough to hold themselves. They stopped suddenly, the driver speaking the word, "whoa!" in an unusually loud tone of voice. I was close behind them, and saw a rope drop down from the upper regions very unexpectedly to me, but not to the soft-voiced gentleman on the right side of the buggy. He caught the end of it, and in an instant of time hooked it fast to his friend on the left, and up he went, while the chatty driver drove off alone. Sure enough, the second man was an uncommunicative "stiff," and I had been a consummate fool not to think of it sooner. He went up in less than five seconds, and was snatched in at an upper window in a twinkling. That driver was a clever scoundrel, with considerable talent for ventriloquism.

About Advertising.

If you have a good thing, advertise it. If you haven't, don't.

If you don't mean to mind your own business, it will not pay to advertise.

It's as true of advertising as of anything else in the world, if it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

We don't recommend advertising as the best way to get a wife, but we know that it is the best way to get a good trade.

Don't expect an advertisement to bear fruit in one night, like the prophet's gourd. Advertising will take effect, but it takes more than one night to do it.

You can't eat enough in one week to last a whole year, and you can't advertise on that plan, either.

A large advertisement once and then discontinued creates the impression that the man has fizzled.

Injudicious advertising is like fishing where there is no fish. You need to let the lines fall in the right place.

A constant dropping will wear a rock. Keep dropping your advertisements on the public, and they will soon melt under it like rock salt.

Large type isn't necessary in advertising. Blind folks don't read newspapers.

Headed Him Off.

The *Commercial Bulletin* tell this story: An insurance agent who had expended fifteen minutes of eloquent argument with a well known Boston business man was brought to a temporary pause by the latter's quietly opening a drawer of his desk and taking therefrom a skull upon which was inscribed: "All that is left of the last drummer that called," and placing it before him.

"A capital idea," remarked the drummer.

"Yes," said the merchant, "and we propose to add to our collection."

"Very good," was the reply. "I shall be happy to aid you, and in case you take a risk in our office we will agree to furnish you an inscription for the second skull."

"And what will that be?" inquired the merchant.

"All that was left of the man that was called on, except his insurance in the Bonanza life insurance company."

Shall I Go to the City?

Country girls often yearn for the excitement of life in the city. Association with "summer boarders," and the reading of the story paper or the sensational novel, have made them discontented with the country. They fret against the restraints, and detest the drudgery of its narrow, hard life. The hope of improving their condition is stimulated by exaggerated stories of the success of a few girls, who have left their country homes and done well in the city. They know nothing of the many failures. They are ignorant of the trials and temptations incident to life in a great city. But they know that its wages are higher than those paid in the country; that its life is more exciting, and they are determined to go to the city whenever the first opportunity offers them the way to do so. Before, however, the trunk is packed, we would tell them what to expect.

There are many young women in a large city who support themselves, live comfortably, and perhaps lay up a little money. As a rule, they are city-bred girls, who are prudent, smart, and educated to their work. Generally these successful girls have parents or friends with whom they reside, and who aid them to find employments that pay good wages.

With such young women a country girl cannot compete. She must serve an apprenticeship before she can acquire similar training. She must make serviceable friends, to help her to obtain acceptable employment, ere she can use them.

If the unaided country girl should gain "a situation," it would probably be one where there was plenty of rough work that would bring but little pay. She would be forced to eat and to lodge in a cheap boarding house. Its uncongenial boarders, the small attic room—overlooking smoking chimneys and dirty back yards—that she must sleep in, would smother any idea of calling it a home.

The interest of the landlady would be limited to seeing that she punctually paid her board. Her employer would consider his duty done, when he paid her weekly wages. If she should be sick, what then? Charity—or a public hospital! We have only outlined the picture.—*Youths' Companion.*

The Escape of Boss Tweed.

It has been known for a long while, and the fact has been published repeatedly, that Wm. M. Tweed's imprisonment in Ludlow street jail was merely nominal. He had the freedom of the city just like any other citizen. He could drive out in the morning, with a keeper for his coachman and a warden for his footman, and dined at his own house, with a bailiff for a butler. There was no real attempt to deprive him of his liberty, as the law required.

Accompanied by the warden of the jail and an assistant, he has been in the habit of visiting his friends, taking his daily drives, and passing much of the time with his family at their house in Madison avenue. On Saturday he went out as usual, accompanied by the two officials. After the greater part of the day had been spent in driving about to various places, late in the afternoon Tweed expressed a desire to visit his wife, who, he said, was very sick. The party drove to the house, and all three entered and took seats in the parlor, where they were met by one of Tweed's sons. In a few moments Tweed said he wished to step up stairs to see his wife. He left the room and did not return. In about fifteen or twenty minutes Warden Dunham asked young Tweed to go up and tell his father that it was getting late and they must return to Ludlow street. The young man went out, and returning in a few minutes, remarked unconcernedly: "Father's gone." Since that time nothing has been heard of him. This is the story of the escape in brief. Ten thousand dollars reward has been offered by Sheriff Conner and Warden Dunham for the capture of the fugitive. The sheriff telegraphed all over the country, requesting the detention of Tweed by any one who finds him.

End of Noted Executioners.

John Price, the noted London executioner, was himself hanged for murder in 1718. In the *Old Bailey Chronicle* is given an account of him, where it is stated that one day, on returning from Tyburn—the place of execution before the adoption of Newgate—he was arrested for kept, which he discharged by a small sum in his pocket, along with the proceeds of the clothes of three felons he had just executed. It is told of another noted executioner, who, while conducting a condemned criminal to the gallows, was himself arrested for some crime, which had the effect of sending back to Newgate the prisoner, and of course arresting the exection. On being taken back to Newgate, his punishment was commuted to seven years' penal banishment, but returning before the expiration of his sentence, he was hanged. In 1836, according to "How's Day Book," an executioner while on his way from Tyburn, where he had just executed five felons, picked the pocket of a poor woman of three shillings and six pence. In 1682 Alexander Cockburn, hangman of Edinburgh, was executed for the murder of a privileged mendicant. In the "Heart of Mid-Lothian" allusion is made to John Dalgeish, who officiated at the execution of the celebrated Maggie Dickson. It is said of him that in whipping a criminal he made it a point of laying on the lash according to his own conscience. His miserable end showed how elastic this was.

Going to Church in 1800.

In the biography of the late Rev. Dr. Goodell, veteran missionary and oriental scholar, he gives the picture of the way they went to church in Templeton, Mass., his native place, at the beginning of the century: The old puritanical horse seemed to know as well as the most pious of us that it was holy time, and he stood at the door, saddled and bridled, with his head bowed reverently down, as if in solemn meditation upon the duties he was expected to perform. My father, with one of the children in his arms, rode before; my mother sat behind on a pillion, and carried one of the children in her arms, and still another child rode behind, clinging as closely to her as she did to her husband. I recollect on one occasion, in ascending a steep, sandy hill, the girth of the saddle gave way, and there was an avalanche of the whole load, father and mother and three children, with saddle and pillion, over the horse's tail, plump into the sand bank. The old rheumatic horse never seemed amazed at anything that might happen, but this time he simply opened his large eyes wider than usual, and, wheeling half round, looked to see whether he could help us in any way.

The United States House.

There are now seven colored men in the Forty-fourth United States Congress. Three of them could not read till the war emancipated them. One, Robert Smalls, served in the army and navy on both sides. Of the 176 new members of the House 122 are lawyers. Of the new members of the House twenty-six served in the Confederate army and twenty-six in the Union army.

Ambitious Domestics.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The forgery of a will is a crime much more rarely met with in a court of justice than in a theater or a novel, and this lends interest to the trial which has just taken place in England. The two women charged with this crime, Mary Cooper and Amelia Jenkins, were two servants of the alleged testatrix, who was old and very infirm, and almost blind at the time of her death, and attended upon her, as was admitted by a witness for the prosecution, with the greatest care and kindness. The will was not signed in the ordinary way, but one of the attesting witnesses (who were themselves tried and acquitted) made an affidavit to the effect that the will had been executed by the deceased on the day it bore date, and that she put her name to the attestation clause, meaning and intending it for a final signature to her will as it then appeared. The principal evidence against the prisoners was that of Mr. Chabot and Mr. Netherclift, the experts in handwriting, who both swore that the will was in the handwriting of Cooper. The case for the defense was that the will was really written by the alleged testatrix, Miss Adolphus, but that such was her state of prostration and blindness that her hand had to be guided in the operation by Cooper. Thus, "while the mind was that of the textatrix, the handwriting, to all intents and purposes, and the spelling also, were those of Cooper, an explanation which would explain the coincidence in style and writing pointed out by Mr. Chabot." It was also argued that the omission of the signature in the regular form would never have occurred to a forger, as most people would have imagined, though wrongly, that such an omission wholly invalidated the document. The jury, however, were proof against this ingenious defense, and found the prisoners guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, "in consideration of their great kindness to the deceased during her long and painful illness." The justice sentenced them to seven years' penal servitude.

The City of Philadelphia.

As Philadelphia will be the seat of the great Centennial exhibition, and large bodies of foreigners will visit it, the British consul, Mr. Kortright, in his commercial reports details for general information the following collected statistics. As every citizen will be asked questions in reference to the facts collected, the facts published are of interest: Philadelphia has a population of nearly 800,000, in an area of 129½ square miles. The city has one thousand miles of streets and roads in use, and over five hundred miles of these are paved. It is lighted by nearly ten thousand gas lamps. The earth is penetrated by 134 miles of sewers, over six hundred miles of gas mains and 546 miles of water pipes. It has over 212 miles of city railways and nearly 1,794 city railroad cars passing over these railroads daily; 3,025 steam boilers; over four hundred public schools, with suitable buildings, and over 1,600 school teachers, and over 80,000 pupils. It has over 34,000 bath rooms, most of which are supplied with hot water, and for the use of the water at low rates the citizens pay more than a half million of dollars; it has over four hundred places of public worship and accommodation in them for 300,000 persons; it has nearly nine thousand manufactories, with a capital of $185,000,000, employing 145,000 hands, the annual product of whose labor is over $384,000,000. It exported in 1873 in value over $24,000,000, and imported in value over $26,000,000; the amount for duties in gold was nearly $8,500,000; the real estate, as assessed for taxation, was over $158,000,000, and there was collected nearly $9,000,000 for taxes.

Did Not Care for the King.

In 1864 the German emperor, then only King of Prussia, made an incognito journey into Hungary. One day, "walking promiscuous" in the neighborhood of Iseplitz, he met a gentleman slowly pacing the road, tranquilly smoking his porcelain pipe the while. His majesty, always curious for information, saluted the stranger: "What are you, my good man?" he asked. "A magistrate," answered the stranger, somewhat taken aback by the abruptness of the question. "And are you contented with you lot?" "Certainly." "Then," said the king, "allow be to congratulate you!" He was just moving away when it occurred to the magistrate that it was now his turn to become the questioner. "And you my good man—who are you?" he asked of the Prussian monarch. "I—I am the King of Prussia," answered the latter, thinking to confound the Hungarian, who did not, however, seem the least surprised. "Are you contented with your lot?" he demanded, as he blew a whiff of smoke into the air. "Of course!" replied William, with some appearance of beginning to feel annoyed. "Glad to hear it,—allow me to congratulate you;" said the magistrate, as taking another pull at his porcelain pipe, and courteously saluting the king, he quietly continued his walk, and Prussian majesty, thoughtfully going on his way, did not feel exactly satisfied with the impression he had made on the Hungarian judge.

The Unlucky Day.

Mr. Merrills was out collecting Friday. He drove up to the house of a debtor in the suburbs, and, hitching his team, knocked at the door. The debtor's wife answered the summons.

"Is your husband at home?"

"What's wanting?" she asked.

"I want to get some potatoes."

"Yes, he's to home; he's round back of the house," and she preceded Mr. Merrills around there. But the debtor was not in sight.

"Why, where's you pa?" she asked of a little son.

"He just jumped over the fence and went through the corn," answered the little boy, on whom the father's active movement had apparently made a favorable impression.

"I say he haint," protested the mother, "he was here just this instant."

"Yes, he did," cried the child. "See, ma," running to the fence, "he went right over here, and there are his tracks over there. By cracky, but didn't he scoot through the corn, though!" and the appreciative scion grinned the whole width of his face.

Mr. Merrills climbed into his wagon, and drove thoughtfully back to the store.

A Coal King.

Pittsburgh, Pa., recently attended the funeral of one of her best known citizens, Mr. Wm. Brown, the so-called "coal king." Beginning life in a humble way he accumulated wealth and extended his business until at his death he was worth $5,000,000, and was one of the largest miners and shippers of coal in the world. Besides those boats which he hired, his own fleet amounted to more than 1,200 boats and barges, and were scattered from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. He is said to have carried the larger part of his immense business "in his head," and was in many respects a remarkable man. But, attempting to do too much, nature took her revenge. His brain gave way, and the man who had controlled the lives of so many, had to be shut up in an insane asylum, and there died.

Items of Interest.

The latest slang is: "Oh, pull down your vest!"

A well balanced man appears always the same with both sides alike.

There are sixty persons in the Massachusetts State prison who are sentenced for life.

A young drunkard in Cranston, R. I., mistook his mother in the dark for an officer come to arrest him, and shot her, inflicting a mortal wound.

An Oswego family have issued invitations for a silver wedding, and inclosed a little card bearing the timely warning: "Please avoid dollar stores."

"Yes, he may be a good scholar, and all that, but he can't pass a beer saloon," was what one literary gentleman remarked of another on the street lately.

The new Master of the National Grange is Judge John T. Jones of Arkansas, whose wife was at the same time elected to the mysterious office of Ceres.

Four girls, aged between fourteen and sixteen years, confessed having set fire to a schoolhouse in Greenfield, Mo., and were sentenced to two hours each in jail.

Concerning the engagement of a pastor by a church in Kentucky, a member writes: We have secured his services for the ensuing year at the salary of $100, and are looking forward for great blessings.

Out of four hundred religious publications in the United States, the Methodists claim forty-seven, the Roman Catholics forty-one, the Baptists thirty-five, the Presbyterians twenty-nine, and the Jews nine.

A lady applying for admission to the junior class of an Eastern seminary, being questioned by the president as to her qualifications, replied: "I ain't much of an arithmeticker but I am an elegant grammarist."

A case in one of the civil courts at San Francisco had to be postponed on account of a conflict of jurisdiction, one of the jurors having been sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment for intoxication by a police magistrate.

A tyrannical Kentucky judge has decided that no matter how anxious a farmer may be to push his work forward, he has no right to harness his wife to a plow. They had better justice than that a hundred years ago.

George Adair, Jr., charged with being a leader in the Mountain Meadow massacre of September, 1857, has been arrested at Beaver, Utah. He has boasted when drunk of having knocked infants' brains out on wagon wheels at the time.

Mrs. Livermore says girls are not particular enough about the men they marry. Mrs. Stone, of Omaha, is so particular about the man she married that she takes her sewing to his office and sits there all day till he is ready to go home.

A Grange encampment is to be located within ten miles in the Centennial next year, and will be arranged for nearly 50,000 people. Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan alone propose to have over 36,000 farmers who will patronize this enterprise.

John Frederick Gunter went from Chicago penniless to Australia, twenty three years ago. He now advertises in the Chicago newspapers that he is able and willing to help his relatives, and invites them to write to him. And won't he hear from them?

A London correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial* reports that Col. Valentine Baker has offered his services to the Emperor of Russia, that the offer has been accepted, and that the colonel will go to Russia as soon as his term of imprisonment expires.

Four Vice-Presidents have died in office. These were George Clinton, who died in 1812; Elbridge Gerry, who died in 1814; William R. King, who died in 1853, and Henry Wilson. Daniel D. Tompkins, whose term as Vice-President expired in 1825, died the same year.

The following is said to be a never-failing cure for earache: Take a bit of cotton-batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip it in sweet oil, and insert into the ear, Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

Clay F. Smith, an actor in a small traveling company, flirted with a girl in Chillicothe, Mo., and sent a note to her through a laundress. The girl's father intercepted it, armed himself with a revolver, and went to shoot Smith, who hired a horse and started out of town, but the father overtook him and killed him.

A murderer was recently brought from Wolf county to Lexington, Ky., for safe keeping. Four deputy sheriffs brought him, and led him along like a bear, with a rope which passed around his body and pinioned his arms. One man led him, and on each side and behind the other men were distributed, each with a drawn pistol.

No man with an average amount of self-possession need be without an umbrella on a rainy day. All he has to do is to step up to the first stranger he sees carrying a good one, and say: "Beg pardon, sir; I believe you have my umbrella!" The chances are ten to one that the fellow will stammer out an apology and hand it over.

At the court in Belfast, recently, the judge sentenced a prisoner to twenty-five years in prison. The fact was communicated to the prisoner's mother, who was struck with astonishment as to the magnitude of the sentence. "What did they do that for?" she exclaimed. "Twenty-five years! why he won't be contented there three weeks!"

James W. Bass, a lawyer of Fond du Lac, Wis., has obtained a verdict for $4,500 damages against the Northwestern railway for injuries in being forcibly ejected from the ladies' car on one of its trains. Bass began his suit in June, 1872, and then obtained a verdict for $4,500. The supreme court granted a new trial of the case, and another jury has confirmed the decision of the former one.

John Alred, of Rome, Ga., remarked: "I am fifty-two years old and don't owe a dollar; haven't bought a bushel of corn or a pound of meat since the war; never had a cross word with a neighbor in my life, and never swore an oath; never buy any clothing—have them spun, woven and made at home; never had a lawsuit with any one, and never was a witness in court."

A Frenchman, who had lost an appointment he held, having publicly declared that it would cost the lives of more than five hundred persons, this statement came to the ears of the public authorities, who had him arrested, and asked him what he meant by such a threat. "I have threatened no one," he replied; "I only meant that I was about to turn doctor."

Servant—"I suppose, ma'am, I shall not have to wait at table?" Lady—"O, no! I want a housemaid." Servant—"I suppose, ma'am, I shall not have to make the beds?" Lady (surprised, but composedly,—"Certainly not!" Servant (thinking the place will suit)—"And I suppose, ma'am, I shall not be expected to answer the door?" Lady—"Of course not! The fact is, I want a servant to look at, and I don't think you will do!"

NORTH CAROLINIA



EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN. : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Jan. 5, 1876.

Terms and advertising rates, see first page.

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Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to this ..., solicited.

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1876

Another milestone is passed. The third quarter of the Nineteenth Century is finished. As we welcome the New Year, standing now almost at the threshhold of the second century of our national existence, we feel like reaching out our hands to our thousands of readers and saying: Let us look forward instead of backward; let us take our places manfully in the ranks of earnest workers; let us clearly understand the responsibilities resting on us as citizens of the Republic and prepare to meet them—willing to do our part that this priceless heritage of ours may be transmitted, purified and enriched, to those who may come after us. On every question, whether it be internal improvements, politics or religion, let us act up to our highest convictions and we cannot go far astray.

As for the NORTH CAROLINIAN, it will continue to be a fearless advocate of industrial progress and political truth. We enter the campaign of the centennial year 1876 with hope and encouragement, & expect to celebrate it by redeeming the First District of the Old North State. It is the district in which we live and in whose development and prosperity we feel a special interest. It *can* be, it MUST be done. In this work we hope to have the earnest and active cooperation of every Republican. NELSON was not half so earnest in his exclamation as are we when we say that we *"expect every man to do his duty."*

THE REMOVAL OF HENDERSON.

The Democratic press of the country is raising a malignant howl over the removal of Gen. JNO B. HENDERSON, who was employed as special counsel in the whiskey frauds at St. Louis. HENDERSON made the charge that when the President counter-manded the order of Commissioner DOUGLAS, transfering Supervisor TUTTON to St. Louis he obstructed the discovery of the Whiskey Ring frauds, and that BABCOCK as an agent of the thieves induced him to do this. Now what are the facts? Supervisor TUTTON declares that the President counter-manded the order at his special request, and that BABCOCK knew nothing about it until it was decided on. Not only this. He urged the President to send Detective BROOKS to St. Louis instead of sending the Supervisor there, and this GRANT did. And the discovery of all the proofs since used to convict the Ring are due to BROOKS' alone! Thus BABCOCK did not do what HENDERSON charged him with doing. Rescinding the order transfering the Supervisor did not obstruct the pursuit of the thieves. But the man sent to St. Louis, in place of Supervisor TUTTON, procured all the proofs that HENDERSON ever used in conducting the suits. So that BABCOCK did not use his influence to get the President to set aside the order transferring the Supervisors; and if he had used his influence, and succeeded with the President, he would have been so far from obstructing the pursuit of the Whiskey Ring that his success rendered their successful pursuit certain in sending Detective BROOKS to ferret out their crimes. If HENDERSON did not know all this he was unfit to be engaged in the prosecution. If he did know these facts, his attack on the President was an unseemly and dastardly act. He was very properly dismissed. Col. BROADHEAD, a lawyer equally able, and a man not in political sympathy with the Administration has been employed as his successor. This proves the determination to fearlessly prosecute every case brought before the courts.

THE SENSITIVE DEMOCRACY.

It is quite evident that in preparing for the next Presidential election the great aim of the Democratic party is to divert attention from their past history and record. "Take any other shape but that," is its cry. It can meet the financial question with some degree of composure. It can talk glibly and confidently of a foreign policy. It can pretend to have views on the Cuban question. It can howl for economy and reform louder than anybody. It can shed barrels of crocodile tears over the corruption of the times and preach without end in favor of purifying our politics: But speak of the past and it bristles up. Refer to its record and it gets excited. Expose its short comings and it roars with rage. It considers everything fair in politics except a reference to the history and record of the Democratic party. That it insists is "stupid, puerile and indecent."

If the Democracy can succeed in so befogging the people that they shall become oblivious of the party's record it hopes to succeed in carrying the country, and this is the only hope. We opine that the people are not going to be deceived.

The December number of *Our Living and Our Dead* is on our table. It contains, besides the valuable historical matter, a short story by Mrs. Mary Mason, two poems by North Carolina writers and quite a quantity of original and selected miscellany. A new volume begins with January.

THE RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION AND CONDITIONS.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of this county on Monday last the conditions of the County Subscription to the Railroad were changed and the election postponed to Thursday the 17th day of February. The order as adopted is as follows:

Whereas on the 7th day of August, 1873 the qualified electors of this county having voted to subscribe $40,000 to the capital stock of the Atlantic Coast Railway Company or any other company; and whereas it is proposed that the subscription be increased to the extent of $25,000 the whole to be subscribed to the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, to be paid in the bonds of the county at par, said bonds to be issued by the Board of Commissioners, to be coupon bonds, the $40,000 to be paid in 20 years after date of issue as voted and the additional $25,000 in 30 years after date of issue, the whole to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; the bonds to be issued and paid to the President of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company in the following manner and upon the following conditions:

One thousand dollars when the road is graded, bridged and tied to and across the Pasquotank River, and then pro rata at the end of every thirty days with the amount paid by the Company to the Contractor for actual work done or material furnished, the proportion to be as $65,000, the total amount of county subscription, bears to the total amount agreed to be paid the Contractor for building the road, provided that $15,000 of the county bonds are reserved and not paid until the first car passes over the entire road, and provided further that no portion of said bonds be delivered until the road is located and the right of way secured from Elizabeth City to Norfolk harbor.

Therefore it is ordered:

First, That the said question of subscription and conditions be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of this county.

Second, That the Sheriff open a poll at the regular places of election in the several election precincts of this county on Thursday, the 17th day of February next ensuing for the purpose of testing the sense of the qualified electors of this county on the same; that notice be given by the Chairman of this Board as provided by law: that tickets be prepared for said election with the words "Approved" for such electors as may be in favor of the subscription and conditions and the words "Not Approved" for such as may be opposed.

Third, That the poll keepers appointed on the 6th of December be ordered to act at the election to be held on the 17th of February and the Clerk of this Board is ordered to furnish them with the Registration Books of their respective precincts and they are empowered and ordered to open the same on said day of election and register all persons entitled to vote.

Fourth, That the order adopted on the 6th of December in relation to the railroad subscription and election be rescinded.

VOTE FOR THE RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.

No country situated as are the Eastern counties of North Carolina can ever improve or grow or prosper without a railroad. Experience has clearly demonstrated this. Instead of going forward we are actually retrograding. Can our people rest satisfied with this condition?

To build railroads cost money. To secure it our people must help to raise this money. It is both our interest and our duty to do this. And as the *whole* people are to be benefitted the burthens should be equally borne. Hence we favor the county subscription.

But to meet the interest on the bonds will increase our taxes. Of course it will, but while it does this it will increase our ability to pay them. It will do this in a variety of ways.

Take the farmer. The railroad will increase our population by immigration. At available points villages will spring up and various kinds of mills and factories be built. These will make a large and better home market for all surplus produce—vegetables, grain, pork, butter, beef, &c. It will also cheapen freight. On all these articles not sold at home the transportation will be reduced at least one-third. On this alone each farmer will save more than quadruple his railroad tax.

It will benefit the mechanic and laboring man. New industries will be developed and a demand for the products of each class will be increased. Instead of any one, willing to work, complaining of nothing to do, all can have employment.

It will help the merchant. The increase of population and the demand for labor always make trade. This the railroad will certainly do, and no class will be more benefited than the merchant

Then let all vote for the subscription, for without it we cannot secure the railroad. And without the railroad all branches of business will continue to languish and our entire section go backward instead of advance.

The following are the Chairmen of the various leading Committees in the lower house of Congress: Ways and Means; Mr. Morrison, Illinois; Appropriations, Mr. Randall, Pennsylvania; Elections, Mr. Harris, Virginia; Judiciary, Mr. Knott, Kentucky; Foreign Affairs, Mr. Swann, Maryland; Banking and Currency, Mr. Cox, New York; Pacific Railroad, Mr. Lamar, Mississippi; Public Lands, Mr. Sayler, Ohio.

Our old friend Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Gettysburg, Pa., was for the past twelve years the Clerk of the National House of Representatives. During that long period he disbursed over six millions of dollars. When he had a final settlement a few days ago the Treasury accounts showed $1.76 to his credit more than was shown by his own accounts:

The bureau of Statistics of the Detroit *Free Press* estimates that "there have been but 128,360 newspaper slurs at pull back dresses to date." These figures are large, and it is no wonder they inspired the poet to the utterance of these burning words:

"Oh, let poor woman's clothes alone,
They're none of your concern;
She makes no fun of your'n,
Then why poke fun at her'n?"

Mr. JOHN GIBSON, of Gallia county, Ohio, is one hundred and three years old this Christmas. He was born in Randolph county, N. C., and moved to Ohio in 1811. He is a pensioner of the war of 1812, the father of nine children several of whom are living. He has buried one son who lived to be 73 years old. A daughter is living at the age of 72.

It does not cost half as much to educate and feed an Indian as it does to shoot him. It is better to draw him within the influence of civilization than to drive him off to remote regions and then surround him by soldiers to keep him there. Peace is better than war, even for the untutored savage.

Many members of Congress had to draw their December's pay in advance, to obtain the necessary spending money for the holidays. This pay was not due until January 4th. In this particular the Democratic majority is in favor of "more money."

The newly elected Chaplain of the Democratic House of Representatives, Rev. J. L. TOWNSEND, was forced to vacate his rectorship in Connecticut because he refused to read prayers for the President and the success of the Union arms. He now has his reward.

The Bourbon neverlearns, never forgets. He is essentially a non progressive. He reminds one of a man riding in a car backwards, never seeing anything until he has passed it.

The Chicago *Times* call it "avunculism" instead of "nepotism" when ADAMS the new Clerk of the House, appointed his uncle to the best surbordinate position.

Statistics show that in the United States there are 12,000 persons who are blind; 13,000 deaf and dumb; 19,000 idiotic; 24,000 insane, and 76,000 paupers.

The great Democratic "Boss" of New York is still among the missing:

There is gloom in the ruins since Tweed has resigned.
As going events cast their shadows behind.

Potatoes, as a diet, have a stupifying effect upon people.—*Lecturer.*

We suppose the speaker has eaten a great many himself.

We see the hand of destiny in Tweed's escape—*Boston Washington.*

But who was it that saw the greenbacks?

The Trouble with Henderson.

The cat that has been troubling ex-Senator Henderson's meal-tub has been discovered. In other words, the reason for his malignant and unprofessional attack on the President has been revealed. The story, briefly told, is as follows: Six years ago a brother of Mr. Henderson, a tobacco manufacturer in Iowa and Missouri, was detected in frauds upon the revenue. He was prosecuted under the orders of the President, just like any common offender, and convicted. Mr. Henderson, relying upon his official influence, went to the President and demanded that the prosecution should cease. The President was firm then, as he is now, and gave the distinguished Senator to understand that it was the policy of the administration to let no guilty man escape, even though he might be a Republican and the brother of a statesman. Of course this warmed Hendersonian blood, and the Hendersonian mind began from that moment to brood upon revenge. The opportunity longed for came when the President, knowing the feeling of the ex-Senator, but relying upon his professional honor, consented to his appointment as additional counsel in the whisky cases. Traveling out of his path, lugging in a question having no relation to the case at bar, forfeiting his honor as an attorney, Mr. Henderson proceeded to publicly insult and malign the President. His conduct cannot be defended on any grounds whatever, and the newspapers and politicians that are trying to create a sentiment favorable to Mr. Henderson are entirely mistaking the judgment and good sense of the people. The Pres't represented the government and the plaintiff in these cases, as the chief officer of a corporation represents a body of that character. The prosecutions were carried on by his direction, and the counsel were under his instructions. But in spite of this, we find one of the latter arraigning his client before the jury as *particeps criminis* in the crime charged against the prisoners, and endeavoring to show that the man for whom he worked was as guilty as those whom he had caused to be indicted. If this was not a gross breach of professional honor, then we have no conception of what these words imply. It would have been a mean betrayal, even if true; being untrue, it was dishonorable and contemptible.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Proceedings of City Commission

Commissioners office
Jan. 4th 1875

Board met. Present, J. S. Wilcox Mayor, Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett and Whitmel Lane, Commissioners.

The following bills were allowed $8,40 to Thos. Brothers, for repairing bridges, etc; $6,00 to M. B. Culpepper, for services as clerk in revising tax lists and $24,00 to W. F. Martin for cash advanced in injunction suit.

The Commissioners were allowed their first six months salary.

T. B. Cobb tendered his resignation as Commissioner, which was accepted.

Jeremiah Sawyer was granted retail liquor license till April 1st, 1876.

W. KRAUSS, Clerk.

J. S. WILCOX, Mayor.

The Elizabeth City Sociables.

MEET EVERY WEEK.

The following are a few of the answers at the last meeting.

Ques. When was Thomas Campbell born and when did he die? Ans. This celebrated English poet was the son of a merchant in Glasgow, was born in that city on 27th of July, 1777 and died in Bonlogne on the 15th of June, 1844. His remains were deposited in the Poet's Corner in Westminister Abbey.

Ques. What is the first and second lessons in economy? Ans. To learn to do without, and to use what one has without waste.

Ques. Who was the first one that wore a pin back? Ans. An insane lady in Paris. She was a monomaniac on the subject of matrimony.

Ques. What is the difference between firmness and obstinacy? Ans. A strong *will* and a strong *won't.*

Ques. When and by whom was the Bible divided into chapters? Ans. During the 13th century, by Cardinal Hugo.

Ques. Can a man conceal his character? Ans. No indeed, he may conceal his name, his age, the circumstances of his life, but not his character. That is his moral atmosphere, and is as inseparable from him as the fragrance of the rose from the rose itself. In the glance of the eye, in the tones of the voice, in the mien and gesture, character discloses itself.

Ques. Why is a beauty like an engine on a railway? Ans. Because she draws a train after her, scatters the sparks, transports the mails (males) and makes us forget time and space.

The Washington *Republican* says, "Ex-Confederate Vice-President Stephens is chairman of the committee on Weights and Measures. We have no fear of the old gentleman's weight, but his measures have not always been harmless.

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D. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

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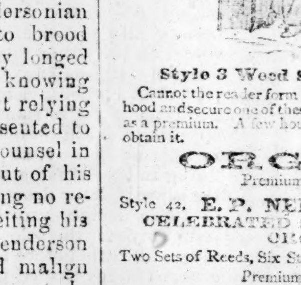
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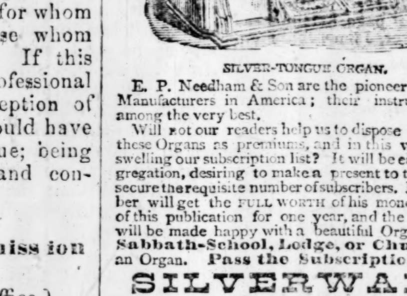
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Will not our readers help us to dispose of several of these Organs as premiums, and in this way assist in swelling our subscription list? It will be easy for a congregation, desiring to make a present to the pastor, to secure the requisite number of subscribers. Each subscriber will get the FULL WORTH of his money in a copy of this publication for one year, and the PARSONAGE will be made happy with a beautiful Organ. Many a Sabbath-School, Lodge, or Church, needs an Organ. Pass the Subscription Paper.

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At the Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston in 1869, the judges awarded Messrs. REED & BARTON the first premium over all competition.



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No. of Premium.	Name of Premium.	Price of Premium.
6	Napkin Ring, decorated in Japanese Style	$1 00
7	Child's Cup, gold-lined	2 75
8	Half-dozen tea-spoons	3 00
9	Child's set (knife, fork, and spoon), in fine morocco case, satin-lined	4 00
10	Half dozen table-spoons or forks	6 00
11	Butter-dish, with knife-rest	8 50
12	Cake basket, new pattern	13 50
13	Ice pitcher, seamless-lining, ivy decoration	15 50
14	A communion set, 5 pieces	27 50

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" 2	38	" 9	5
" 3	40	" 10	7
" 4	100	" 11	10
" 5	150	" 12	16
" 6	1	" 13	18
" 7	4	" 14	30

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1876.

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Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by Mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly filled.

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The necessary collegiate expenses for the session (exclusive of clothing and travelling) will vary from $100 to $130 00.

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Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

Pasquotank County:—In the Superior Court.

Mary Radford, Administratrix of James E. Radford, dec'd Plt'ff.

Against

Benjamin Radford, John Radford, Mary Ann Radford, Elizabeth Radford, Def'ts.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Pasquotank County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Benjamin Radford, John Radford, Mary Ann Radford and Elizabeth Radford the Defendants above named if they be found within your county, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court, at the Court to be held for the county of Pasquotank at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 1st Monday in February 1876, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, on that day, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the Relief demanded in the complaint.

Herein fail not, of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 2nd day of December, 1875.

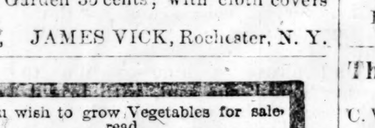
MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of superior Court of Pasquotank County.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the forgoing Summons be published in the "North Carolinian" a newspaper published at Elizabeth City N. C., for six weeks, notifying them to appear before this Court on First Monday of February, 1876, and plead answer or demur to the complaint or judgement pro-confesso will be given against them, according to the prayer in the complaint.

The 2nd day of December, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court Pasquotank County.
26—6t.

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$ *Down with Hard Times.* $

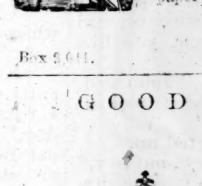
SAVE MONEY and to do it, buy where you can get your Money's worth. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St. Boston, Mass., since 1873 has sold goods to 125,000 patrons. It offers every variety of Dry, Fancy, and Staple Goods, Groceries, Books, Cutlery, Glass Ware, &c., &c. at about half price, and sells everything at only one dollar.

First Hands. It buys from manufacturers and first hands, and can sell for $1 what country dealers ask $2 to $3 for. This is no humbug, no "tickets" or lottery. See our circulars; and see the thousands of articles offered at only $1. We are endorsed by the best papers of Boston, and by 100,000 patrons. See our circulars.

We Can and will sell you goods at less than any other house. We send by mail or express C. O. D., and let you see goods before buying. We want agents everywhere. No risk, no capital needed.

One cent buys a postal card. Send one, for all our papers, circulars, and lists. We can and do sell $2 articles $2 books, &c, all for a Single Dollar. Beautiful Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Sets, Pipes, Violins, Guitars, Castors, in fact 2000 articles all at $1. Send Now, and save money. You can do it, please try. Address all orders to H. ORMISTON & CO, N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

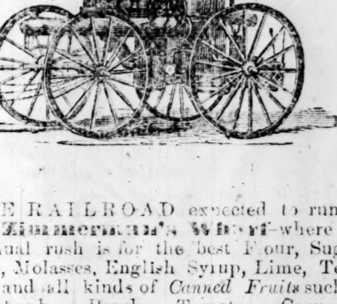
BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES.



An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1,500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois

Box 2041. 23-1yr

GOOD NEWS!



THE RAILROAD expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c, at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Board of Examiners of Pasquotank County, will meet at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 1st. Thursday of January 1876, being the 6th (sixth) day of the month for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting Certificates to such applicants as may be found qualified. The examination will continue two days. All persons desiring to teach a public school in this county, including those now holding Certificates from this Board should be present for examination, as no teacher can receive an order for wages, for a School taught under the present law, from the Public School fund on any Certificate heretofore granted.

Examinations free.

WALTER F. POOL,
Chm'n Board Ex.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 22, 1875.

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test. Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co of Baltimore,
December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

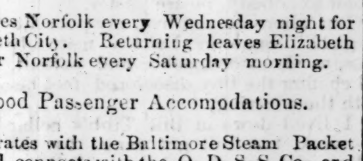
Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it

Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.
11-6m.

HomeLine.



Stm'r ROTARY

Leaves Norfolk every Wednesday night for Elizabeth City. Returning leaves Elizabeth City for Norfolk every Saturday morning.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Pro-rates with the Baltimore Steam Packet Co, and connects with the O. D. S. S, Co., and Clyde Line.

Freights carried at lowest rates.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
25—tf Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods



Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

WOOD'S BUILDING,

on Road Street, where will be found a genera supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I will put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

-tf. B. C. BROTHRES.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other good as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complere, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER;

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF VALUABLE NORTH CAROLINA LANDS FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where, in easy and cheap transportation of produce to market, in pleasantness of climate, in sociability of the people, in great fertility and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and a means of cheap water transportation for products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement, putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords, is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has good buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a public road. There is a school within a mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above, containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwelling and necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within three miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land, mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in one year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood, with school houses and churches are near. Two thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road, and is very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of ... acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also, many other valuable farms and lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.

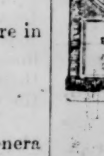
Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK.

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER.

No. 70 Road Street.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C, is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING SIDING, DOORS, SASH WINDOW FRAMES, BLINDS BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address

D. S. KRAMER,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

The largest and best Hotel at the National Capitol.

Washington, 41-tf.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY JAN. 5TH 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

Our Premiums.— Inducements for New Subscribers.

The present subscription list of this News paper has been attained and maintained without any outside personal effort on our part. We have never spent a day in canvassing. But believing that the NORTH CAROLINIAN is calculated to do good in the District as an educator in industrial and political progress, and that the larger its circulation the greater will be its power in these fields of labor and effort, we are willing to offer inducements that will make it an object for any one to canvass for us—the compensation being in proportion to the number of subscribers obtained. We have, therefore, effected satisfactory arrangements by which we are enabled to offer valuable and standard articles as premiums for new subscriptions. See particulars in our advertising column headed "Premiums." No such offer has ever before been made in this section.—Go to work at once.

The grand essentials of happiness are something to do, something to love, and something to hope for.

Gold at New York 112. Cotton dull at 13¼c. Corn from 68c to 73c. At Norfolk cotton 12¼c., corn from 54c to 57c.

Rev. Mr. SIMPSON's new paper, the *Religious Visitor*, has made its appearance. Though small in size it is excellent in matter. We wish him abundant success.

The toast master who delivered the following is dead. "Old bachelors; Like sour cider, they grow more crabbed the longer they are kept, and when they see a little mother they turn to vinegar at once."

Republicans! Fall in line, close the ranks, forward march. Union, harmony, and earnest work are now the watchwords. The outlook is cheering, the prospects bright.

The time is near at hand when the Republicans of the First District must again organize. We want to see the name of every Republican in each election precinct of the entire District properly enrolled and when "roll call" time comes we expect every one to answer to his name.

The habit of speaking evil of others is wrong. And yet how the tongue of slander wags. Nothing in human life requires more caution than the manner of making our report on the character of others. The advice of the Poet should be observed by all:

"Now take my counsel, and pray have a care,
Of whom you talk, to whom, and what and where."

Let those who have been hesitating and in doubt as to where to go and with whom to co-opeante remain so no longer. The question is settled. The barnacles are to be scraped off, merit is recognized, party discipline will be maintained and the right be vindicated. Come "over to the Lord's side." He still reigns and will sustain the truth in the political world as well as in every other department of the universe.

Right will come uppermost,
And justice will be done.

The order for the railroad election adopted by the Board of Commissioners onothe 6th of December was not satisfactory to the people. There was a general demand that the conditions be more guarded and that the people be allowed to vote on the conditions as well as the subscription. To have these fully and fairly canvassed required more time, hence the election is postponed to the 17th of February. The order and conditions are published in full in another column. The question is now before the people. Let them vote intelligently aud according to their jndgement.

How many of our readers have headed their Diaries with "January 1st, 1876," to make record of their intentions for the next twelve months? As the old year was being tolled out and the new year chimed in how many formed new and better resolutions? This undoubtedly is all very well, but the fact remains that resolutions made for a year are very apt to snap in pieces. The span of the bridge is too large, and it cracks in the middle. It is wisest to take a day or a week at a time. It is easy enough to make resolutions, but the hard thing is to keep them. They who sow too many resolutions are apt to have poor luck with the crop. One thing, however, each friend of the NORTH CAROLINIAN *can* do and that is send us at least *one* new subscriber. It is a resolution that can very easily be carried out. Do it.

There are a few rules which always hold good in advertising. One of them is this: Always advertise when business is dull. It does not follow from this that you should never do so when it is good. It is well to advertise at all times, but imperative when trade is stagnant. In busy times all can find enough to do. In dull times those get the trade who advertise the wisest and best and those who do not, sit on their counters and grumble and lose money. But the mistake which most persons make when they begin to retrench and cut off expenses in dull times is that they retrench in the very matter which they least of all can afford to do without. They sever the surest and best feeder of their business and congratulate themselves on having reduced their expenses. The man who regards judicious advertising as an expense and not as a profit has not as yet learned to understand the first and most important principles of trade.

"We object" to any subscriber allowing his neighbor to be a chronic borrower of the CAROLINIAN, provided he, the said neighbor, can afford to pay for a copy.

The Deputy Collectorship of Customs at this place has been satisfastorily settled. Mr. GEO. W. COBB 'steps down and out," and peace and order will soon "reign in Warsaw." So far as we are concerned, we have been actuated in the matter solely to promote the harmony and success of the party.

We are for home and home interests first and all the time. We stand up for Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, and the First District. We make their interests our interest. We claim no merit for this, because it is only what every faithful citizen is "in duty bound" to do.

Local Briefs.

The season of festivities has come and gone. We hope all our readers enjoyed them and that their Christmas dinners, whether of turkey, goose, duck, chicken or meats of lower degree, were all they desired them to be.—Mrs. WHITCOMB's 'Old Folks Party" at the Albemarle House on Wednesday evening, was a decided success. All enjoyed themselves.—Elizabeth City has three newspapers and 'nary railroad.—The boiler referred to in a former issue, sunk over 13 years ago in the river opposite Lawrence's ship yard, has been raised. It is in an excellent state of preservation and is said to be worth from six to eight hundred dollars. It belonged to the steamer "Smith," which was burned and destroyed in 1862.—WHITCOMB's will soon start their mills. They have also purchased the steamer WILLIAM GATES to aid in their business.—Under the auspices of a number of the young ladies of the city there will be a Leap Year Ball at the Albemarle House on the night of the 11th. A gay and festive time may be expected.—Some parties not having the fear of the law in mind celebrated the incoming of the new year by tearing up bridges on the sidewalks and committing other disorderly acts in town His Honor the Mayor has offered a reward of $15. for evidence that will lead to conviction.—The New Year has opened with a continuation of the mild weather which made Christmas week so remarkable.—Corn is still distressingly low.—The railroad prospects are more encouraging.—The "Sociable" will be held to night at Mrs. Dr. JENKINS.—The jurors for February term were drawn on Monday.—B. C. BROTHERS has moved his Hardware Store to the Zenas Fearing building, on the corner of Road and Ehringhaus streets.—Some of the young ladies will give a concert in Clark's Opera House on Friday night, the proceeds to be appropriated to the benefit of the needy poor.—Teacher's Examination begins to-morrow.

Local Port-Folio.

The most visionary fruit—the apple of the eye. The father of security—caution. The most beautiful of all beauties—modesty. That which is to be envied, yet highly appreciated—good common sense. A sneezing machine—snuff box. Bees are merchants—because they cell their honey. Four things grieviously empty—a head without brains, a wit without jugement, a heart without honesty, and a purse without money. Fish are caught by measure and sold by weight—that is caught by the gill and sold by the pound. A tie vote—when both parties say yes, and the preacher ties the knot. The question since the holidays—"what did you get?"

Business Locals.

Be sure to examine the *quality* of Fowler's calico before purchasing elsewhere.

Fowler must be "the leader of low prices.

Grover & Baker, Blee, Wheeler & Wilson, Weed, Singer and Howe Sewing Machine Needles on hand and for sale by H. C. Godfrey, at Elizabeth City, N. C.

Read our Premium offer in another column. It affords a chance for many people to get something they want and need.

Buy your Christmas goods at P. W. Melick's. 2t.

Neighboring Counties.

—P. H. WINSTON, Jr., editor of the *Albemarle Times* at Windsor, has been appointed folder in the Clerk's office at Washington, with a salary of $2,100. He was late Reading Clerk of the N. C. Senate. Brother Winston isn't too modest to ask for office!

—The residence of Levi Burgess, near Murfresboro, was burned on the 18th inst. The entire contents were consumed together with a bale or more of cotton that was deposited near by. The fire originated from sparks blowing in some cotton.

—The report published of "A Dead Fall" on Roanoke Island on the 10th of December, by which five colored men were killed, was a hoax and a lie. No such thing occurred. The purpose was to increase the prejudice against the negro.

—The saw mill of Benjamin Hosler on Perquimans River, that was destroyed by fire a few months ago has, "Phœnix like," risen from the ashes. Mr. HOSLER is a gentleman of indomitable energy.

—A. W. SIMPSON, Esq., of The Cape, Dare county, was married on the 2d inst., to Mrs. Parlia F. JENNETT. We could not accept the invitation to be present.

—W. T. PHELPS, at North River Bar, Camden county, caught some very fine herring and shad on the 30th of December. Early.

—Mr. CHARLES SKINNER, of Winton, was attacked by two ruffians one night last week. By a sudden plunge of his horse he escaped their grasp and reached home in safety.

—A wrecked barque is lying on the Beach some five miles above Nags Head. The Baker brothers have been at work raising.

We Must All Die.

This is a sad fact, and it behoves us to be prepared to die right when the time comes. Few of us expect it until old age overtakes and admonishes us with grey hairs that the time has arrived when we must dye. Then we look around to find out the best way. We will tell you. Use no other dye than Dr. Tutt's, and you will dye right. Your grey hairs will disappear like magic, and in thin places you will have glossy, black whiskers, moustache and hair—a perfect imitation of nature, so natural that it can not be detected, and your dyeing expenses will be but one dollar. 29-2t.

A good story is told of a man who was appointed "custodian of the flag" of the House of Representatives at Washington The duties of the office are to hoist the flag over the hall of Representatives at the hour of meeting and to lower it promptly after the adjournment. The first day after his appointment, promptly on time, he grasped the Stars and Stripes and started for the roof of the Capitol to hoist it. Unfortunately however, on reaching the garret he found that he could not squeeze himself through the small scuttle hole, consequently he had to throw up the appointment, and and a little man was appointed in his place. If the first appointee has any influence among the members an appropriation will soon be made for enlarging that scuttle hole.

A lady applying for admission to the junior class of an eastern seminary, being questioned by the president as to her qualifications, replied: "I aint much of an atitmeticker, but I am an excelient grammerest."

The Atlanta *Herald* labels its holiday aftermath "Christmastic Christmasticisms." Nuf sed.

The kingdom of Siam will expend about $100,000 to display its productions and industries at the centennial exposition.

MARRIAGES.

PINNIX—BAXTER. At the residence of Dr. Mullin, Camden, by the Rev. John Kiernan, Rector of Christ Church, E. City, Marshall H. Pinnix, Esq., of Lexington, and Miss Hannah C. Baxter of Camden, all of North Carolina.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VEGETINE.

WILL CURE

SCROFULA

SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who have been long and painful sufferers.

CANKER

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker

MERCURIAL DISEASES

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases

PAIN IN THE BONES

In this complaint the VEGETINE is the great remedy, as it removes from the system the producing cause

SALT RHEUM

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald-head &c will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE

ERYSIPELAS

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE

Reason should teach us that a rough blotchy skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect VEGETINE is the great blood purifier

TUMORS ULCERS OR OLD SORES

Are caused by an impure state of the blood Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and the complaint will disappear

CATARRH

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood VEGETINE is the great blood purifier

CONSTIPATION

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs enabling them to perform their several functions

PILES

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers

DYSPEPSIA

If VEGETINE is taken regularly according to directions a speedy cure will follow

FAINTNESS AT THE STOMACH

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters creating a fictitious appetite but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action

FEMALE WEAKNESS

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, act upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it as debility denotes deficiency of the blood and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. 27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

Vegetine to be had at

Dr. BUTT'S

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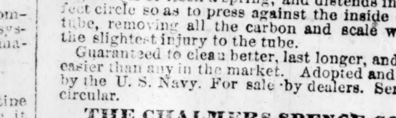
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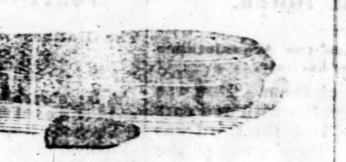
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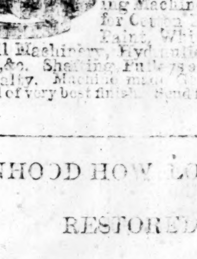
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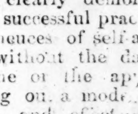
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Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

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Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see,

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I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

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A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accomodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

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TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

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And keeps on hand a good assortment of

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He may at all times be found either in his store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

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GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

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Brother's Livery stables

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Seasonable Farm Hints.

Bedding in the stables is of great importance, both as regards the comfort of the stock, and the condition of the manure heap. It will pay to cut all the litter with a fodder cutter, when it can be done by horse-power. Where leaves or sawdust can be procured for bedding, every pound of straw should be used for feed. Otherwise cut straw, when used for bedding, is more absorbent than long straw, and more quickly rots in the manure heap. The stock can be kept very clean with short bedding.

The sheep sheds and yards should be kept well bedded with short litter. This may be shaken up every day, to keep the surface clean, and if it is not removed at all until spring, the sheep will do as well, or better than if the manure is disturbed. The litter and droppings become firmly packed until two feet thick, without any evil or disagreeable effects. The feed racks should be arranged so that the sheep cannot thrust their heads between the bars and tear the wool from their necks, or scatter dust, etc., amongst the wool.

There is a good prospect for high prices for pork for some time yet. Pork and corn generally bear relative values, and whatever the price of corn, it can be turned into pork with profit. But the better the machine (or the pig) for working up the corn, the greater is the profit. There has been a vast change for the better in the stock of pigs and hogs, but there is room for further improvement. The aim should be to reduce the offal, and produce a pig or hog as nearly as possible all bacon and hams, and one that will come to market without being wintered over.

Pure water is as necessary for stock in the winter time as in the summer. There is much suffering and consequent loss amongst stock for want of water. Ice cold water is injurious, and animals will not drink enough of it to supply their wants; unless sufficient is supplied, digestion cannot go on properly. Water should be given in the yards three times a day. It should be drawn from wells or cisterns. The trough should be emptied into a drain as soon as the animals have drank so that ice does not gather in it.

Manure should be piled so that it will not be frozen. This may easily be done. If it is seen to steam, no harm is done. That is only moisture escaping, and no ammonia is being lost.

The barnyard should be kept dry and free from water. The water from the roofs should be carried off by spouts and drains. The cost of these will soon be repaid by the saving in the value of the manure which would otherwise be washed away, and the comfort of having clean and dry yards.

A warm shed for the fowls will help to supply the house with fresh eggs. Warm food will also help. Boiled potatoes mashed with corn meal or wheat middlings and fed hot is excellent food for hens, and will greatly encourage them to lay. Comfortable dry nests should be provided, and if these are supplied with pine sawdust, they will be kept free from lice. Fowls should be banished from the barn and stables, or they will soon stock them with fleas and lice, which may be a source of much trouble to the horses and cows.—*Agriculturist.*

The Household.

KENNEBUNK CAKE.—Three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, four eggs, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, four cups flour, grated peel of one lemon.

BREAD PUDDING.—Soak the bread in cold water, then squeeze it very dry, take out the lumps, and add boiling milk, about half a pint to a pound of soaked bread; beat up two eggs, sweeten, add a little nutmeg, and bake the pudding slowly until firm. If desired, a few raisins may be added to the pudding.

FRENCH TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Take two ounces of tapioca and boil it in half a pint of water until it begins to melt, then add half a pint of milk by degrees, and boil until the tapioca becomes very thick; add a well-beaten egg, sugar, and flavoring to taste, and bake gently for three-quarters of an hour. This preparation of tapioca is superior to any other, is nourishing, and suitable for delicate children.

CHICKEN MAYONNAISE.—Do not cut your pieces too small; the size of the little finger I prefer both for chicken and celery. Break one yolk of an egg in a cup; stir for a moment or two, then drop in your oil (the best) drop by drop. As it stiffens add a few drops of very sharp vinegar or lemon juice; repeat this process, stirring well and mixing slowly, till the cup is half full; then add a little fine salt and a few grains of red pepper. If too stiff, thin with cream, which is an improvement. Capers, chopped olives, etc., *ad libitum.*

FRENCH ROLLS.—Two quarts of sifted flour, a lump of lard about the size of an egg—one a little larger of butter; stir into the flour, the same as in making pastry. When well stirred, add blood-warm water, or, preferably, milk and water, to mix; add a little salt, half teacupful of home-made yeast, or three tablespoonfuls of baker's yeast. Mix in the evening as for bread, and let rise. In the morning shape them with the hand and board, and let them rise ten or fifteen minutes after putting them in the pans; then bake; fifteen minutes will suffice if the oven is sufficiently heated. Good bread may be made in the same way with a proportionally smaller quantity of lard and butter.

The White Grub.

A letter from J. H. Parsons, Franklin, N. Y., was read before the American farmers' club as follows: Will Dr. Trimble please give, in brief, the natural history of the white grub? In hoeing corn in June I frequently find great numbers of white grubs, one-quarter to one-half an inch in length, though the May beetles, I think, do not make their appearance till somewhat later in the season. First, when and where were the eggs laid that produced these grubs? Second, does the white grub live more than one season before entering the pupa state? Third, does the white grub change into the beetle in the fall or spring? Fourth, is there more than one kind of grub? B. D. Walsh (if I am not mistaken) speaks of two kinds, one of which lives solely in manure, and is harmless. Fifth, will late fall plowing have a tendency to destroy this pest, or the more destructive one, the cut-worm? These questions are here given to guide the doctor in his remarks.

Dr. Trimble said: First—These white grubs, if crooked like a fish-hook, were the larvæ of the May beetle or cockchafer. Second—The grubs of this beetle live four years as a larva. Third—It changes into the beetle in the spring; it is the well-known "dorr" and is nocturnal in its habits, or on the wing only at night; the saying, "As blind as a beetle," probably owes its origin to this species. Fourth—There are several species much alike, one in the manure heaps, others in dead wood—as decaying stumps of apple trees. Fifth—As to late fall plowing, many insects of this kind have instincts that teach them to burrow below the frosts, and that would be too deep to plow. Just here a good word can be said for the crow and some other birds. The grub of this cockchafer is often very destructive upon timothy grass in the fall, by feeding on the fibrous roots. The crows in this country, and the rooks in Europe, know these grubs are the cause, and are seen to congregate there day after day to feed upon them; some people shoot these birds, supposing they do the mischief.

Staggers—Indigestion.

A Hammonton (N. Y.) correspondent writes: I have a valuable farm mare that is troubled with itching at the end of her nose and a slight jerking of the head, as from flies, scratching her nose against the ends of shafts. Two weeks ago she fell down in the plow harness. To-day, after I had watered her in the stable, she seemed to have a kind of fit; but did not fall, but staggered and stamped around badly, lasting about a minute, then all right and went to eating; but still she appears a little stupid, and not free to go around as usual. Before this she has always been well. Can you tell me what is the matter and what will cure her?"

Reply.—The trouble is evidently what is known as "staggers," or congestion of the brain, resulting from indigestion and distension of the stomach and bowels. It is often called "stomach staggers," and frequently occurs when horses not subject to indigestion are overfed with grain or green food. The only proper treatment is to relieve the bowls by a purge of half an ounce of powdered aloes in warm water, or a pint of linseed oil, or an injection of warm soap and water with a handful of salt. Afterwards to feed the horses very cautiously, giving only the lightest and best food, viz.: sound timothy hay, cut, moistened, and mixed with oats and rye ground together; half a tablespoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of ginger should be given in each feed. A drachm of sulphate of iron in each feed for a week would be of use. Care must also be taken to give water in small quantities, but often, and always to treat the horse so that the stomach may never be overloaded or overworked. If this is neglected there is danger that on some occasion a fatal attack may occur.—*New York Times*

Household Hints.

That so-called "soothing syrups" contain a large portion of opium, which is poison, is admitted by every intelligent person, yet these nostrums are advertised in nearly every newspaper in the land, and notably in the religious journals!

Look well to the little leaks in your home expenses; the large expenditures can be guarded against with far less difficulty.

At the wedding breakfast of a young Canadian lady, her happy father said that there was one thing he would say in her praise, and one only, viz.: that she was a thorough and practical housekeeper. Could any compliment have been higher, and what an indorsement it was of the good sense and prospective comfort of her husband.

Be careful of buying ready-made shoes. As most of the stitching of both boots and shoes is now done by machines—often by young girls—there is sure to be more or less ripping, and often dropped stitches, which are a defect in the start, and it is common to find in almost every case of shoes especially, more or less imperfect goods. As the pegging is also done by machines we sometimes find the insole untouched in places with the pegs standing up beside it, thus insuring them to crack and leak as soon as they become a little old. Shoes made to order always pay best in the end.

The old notion that an infant's head should be kept covered at all times has been abandoned, as seems proper. Why should not a child have all the air it can get to breathe as well as an adult?

Chestnut Trees.

If you want to grow chestnut trees, the fruit must be planted as soon as it is perfectly ripe and while it is in its fresh state. If a few trees only are wanted, plant the chestnuts about three inches deep, just where it is desired to have the trees to stand permanently. They do bettter not to be transplanted, and sometimes will not grow. When they reach a proper height the stems can be grafted with any better sorts attainable. But it requires a careful hand to graft the chestnut to insure its growth. When fairly started the young trees pushes ahead rapidly, and often takes one by surprise in the earliness of its bearing. Waste places, where the land cannot be used for crops, will do for this tree.

Guano.

The quantity of guano needed for one acre would be from 250 pounds to double that amount. The better the land, the more guano it will safely bear, as guano alone is not sufficient to make a crop, being only a stimulant to the soil, and supplying but a part of the requirements of a crop. All fine soluble fertilizers should be applied to the surface of the soil, and never plowed under.

A Second John Law.

A Berlin correspondent gives some details of the downfall of Dr. Strousberg, the daring speculator. Simultaneously at Moscow, Prague, and Berlin, the courts are proceeding against him. The stories from Moscow recall almost the days of John Law. The worthy doctor seems to have so dazzled the Muscovite capitalists by the splendor of his scheme and the regal magnificence of his conduct that they never thought of examining his bank account. Among the people in the neighborhood Dr. Strousberg enjoyed complete confidence, and they were only too ready to lend money off-hand for his magnificent schemes. The lieutenant of Dr. Strousberg was called a "general director," and he received a magnificent salary, elegant dwellings, and they traveled like proconsuls. At his hotel in Moscow he lived as become his pretensions. He had a whole suite of retainers, a secretary, an interpreter, a courier, a footman, etc. He paid one hundred and fifty roubles per day. But when this grand seigneur was arrested, there were found in his pockets just one hundred and sixty roubles. The stock of the Moscow bank, which he conducted, was a popular form of investment for small savings. Many poor people, widows, clergymen and professional men had lent their all to an institution behind which stood the best men in the city, and now—general bankruptcy. One aged widow who is blind finds herself suddenly penniless, and has been taken to an asylum. Immediately after the arrest of her husband, Mme. Strousberg, an English lady, started with the children for Moscow, where she hoped to effect his release. At the station they were watched by an immense crowd, who showed a respectful sympathy for their grief. It is stated that she had previously disposed of her jewels and other costly private treasures, and turned the proceeds, some 300,000 thalers, over to her husband. Among these articles was a necklace in pearl, five-fold, which fetched 20,000 thalers. She had furthermore sold for 2,500,000 thalers a mine which she held in her own name.

Out of Work.

A sad story was developed in one of the police courts of New York. One night a young man slept in the station house, and on leaving in the morning, told the captain that he was out of work, could get no employment, had no money, and was determined to commit some crime that would insure for him quarters for the winter in prison. Then he sauntered up town, this poor fellow, perfectly willing to be honest, but compelled to be a thief, and seeing a lady coming along with an umbrella in her hand, he snatched it from her, and then stood still until an officer arrested him. The next morning he was committed in default of $1,000, and will, probably, find the winter quarters he was seeking. There is something peculiarly touching in cases such as this, and it is greatly to be feared that they will increase and multiply during the coming winter. For the habitual criminal there is, naturally, but little sympathy, but when humanity is driven by sheer want and destitution to crime, then, indeed, may men be sad and charity stretch forth her hand to succor.

Too Extravagant.

"Can I take one o' them yer splinters?" inquired a frontiersman, pointing to the box of wooden toothpicks in a Chicago restaurant the other day.

"Certainly, sir," replied the polite cashier.

The man took one, and backing off a few steps—using it the while industriously—soon returned, and carefully depositing it from whence it came, remarked to the amazed cashier, complacently:

"I don't see how yer can 'ford ter keep them things. I notice so many folks take 'em off an' never bring 'em back!"

And as he marched out of doors with the expression of a man conscious of having performed an honest act, the cashier emptied the toothpick box under the counter, with disgust marked on his every feature.

A DESPERATE MURDERER.

His Crime, His Conduct and His Execution.

William Delaney, who was hanged near North Hempsted, N. Y., will be known in criminal history by his self-assumed aliases of the "Red Pirate" and "Cast-Iron Bill." The crime for which he suffered was the murder of Captain Leverett Lawrence, who commanded the schooner Joseph E. Potts. Delaney, it seems, shipped at Port Johnson, N. J., as mate of the vessel, which was loaded with coal, the destination being Stonington, Conn. The crew at the time consisted of a cook and two lads, each aged about seventeen, the captain being well known as an old cruiser in the sound. Early on August 27 the schooner was anchored in Cow bay on account of a fresh northeast wind blowing, and on the evening of that day Delaney murdered the captain. He said to the officers who arrested him: "I killed the old man because he was always grumbling. After I choked him once I put my head down and I could hear his heart beat. Then I gagged and robbed him; afterward I went to my own berth and took a drink of whisky and went back once more to give the old man another squeeze."

After his arrest and sentence to death the desperate character of Delaney exhibited itself. For several days he refused food, but soon seemed to think better of that mode of suicide. Then he assaulted his keepers until they were obliged to shackle him to the floor. He sawed through his shackles. He is said to have throttled his counsel when he visited him because he would not furnish him with a knife, and only two or three days before his execution he flung the filth in his cell over one of the keepers. He endeavored to get his keeper to allow one of the officers who arrested him to visit him in his cell, and when this was declared impossible he requested that the officer might shake hands with him through the grating.

The earnestness of the appeal aroused the keeper's suspicions, and on pressing Delaney to tell him why he desired to see the man against whom so lately he had been so bitter the criminal replied with fierce imprecations:

"I want his fist in here so I can grasp it, and with a blow break his arm short off at the elbow."

He declared he would die game, and when Under Sheriff Rushmore read the death warrant he laughed derisively and remarked: "That's nice enough to be an invitation to a ball!"

As he stood under the fatal rope he addressed to the assembly the following dying speech and confession:

"GENTLEMEN—I wish to return thanks to Sheriff Sammis and his wife, Under Sheriff Rushmore, his son Gus, Andrew Smith, Sam (I forget his name), Hendrickson, Uncle Velsor and all my keepers. They have all been very kind to me. The crime I committed I never intended to commit. But I die repentant of the sin and ask forgiveness, and hope my soul will be received in heaven."

After shaking hands with the officials named and others who came forward the noose was affixed about his neck, the black cap drawn over his eyes, and at a signal the body shot up about four feet in the air, and, with but one or two convulsive movements, life departed, and the law had taken its course on William Delaney. Dr. Wood stated that the pulse had vibrated rapidly from forty to one hundred and thirty-six beats before life was extinct. The body hung thirteen minutes before it was lowered into the coffin. An examination by the physicians showed that death was caused by strangulation. The unhappy man had no relatives in this country. His father is alive in Australia, and his uncle is in the shoe business in Main street, Longford, Ireland.

The priest who attended Delaney declares that the murderer's desperate actions were for effect. He was informed by other prisoners in the jail that if he could make people believe he was insane he would escape, and his actions were to this end.

A Remarkable Case.

A young lady of Springfield who four or five years ago injured her spine by a coasting accident, has since that time exhibited some extraordinary abnormal symptoms which make her case one of unusual interest. She is subject to a strange variety of attacks, all due, doubtless, to one general cause, yet queer enough to be classed as phenomenal. Sometimes she is blind; again she is stricken with deafness; subsequently, recovering both these senses, she will sing and play with an ease and dexterity which, it is declared, were impossible to her before the accident. To-day she may be in apparently good health; to-morrow she may become helpless, and remain bed-ridden for weeks. A particularly distressing form of her malady is the closing up of her throat, so that she can only take liquid food, and that by pouring it through a tube. On one occasion she received a gentleman caller with much cordiality and grace, and then immediately got down on all fours and crawled under the table, refusing for some time to speak or stir; yet she is not considered insane, as her mind is most of the time perfectly clear. During her singular illness she has acquired a great love for morphine, which she now eats in large quantities. Strange to say, she seems to thrive and grow fat upon it, and there is probably no girl of eighteen in Springfield who is fairer or more attractive in person than she, in spite of this habit and the many and severe trials she has been called to pass through.

Resented Interference.

The Danville *Advocate* relates the following incident, occurring in the early days of Kentucky: Capt. Jack Jewett, Robin Mosby and Ben. Bradshaw were traveling from Virginia to Kentucky on horseback, as the mode then was. Capt. Jewett was a large, fine-looking man, and a fair specimen of the sort of men that gave character to the period that embraces the early history of Kentucky. As the three rode along, their attention was attracted by angry words that came from a cabin by the roadside. Words were succeeded by blows, when Capt. Jewett said: "Let's ride up and see what this fight is about." They galloped up to the cabin, when, lo! it was a man and his better-half having a regular "set-to," and she was getting the better half of it. "Hold my horse," said Jewett, "and I will teach the fellow a lesson he will never forget." With one blow of his fist the man lay prostrate on the floor. The good wife looked at her husband a moment, and then at Jewett, when, reaching back, she caught up a large, long-handled frying-pan, and letting drive at Jewett's head, the bottom went out and the rim went over his head and around his neck, such was the force of the blow. All efforts failing to get the remnant of the frying-pan from around Jewett's neck, he had to wear it for about five miles on his road, when a file in the hands of a blacksmith released him.

A Caribou Killed in Maine.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* says: We referred to a strange animal that was started up by some hunters in the town of Cornville, in Somerset county, pursued through the villages of Mercer and Smithfield, and finally was brought low after emerging from the latter. The animal has been mounted and stuffed by Mr. Frank Sawtelle, of West Waterville, who has quite a collection of native birds and animals. The animal proved to be a caribou, weighing 150 pounds, four feet in height, and six feet in length. It was hard work to bring the creature down, the shot not being heavy enough to penetrate the skin. A bullet fired at the distance of thirty paces did not go through the skin, but, striking between the horns stunned him and knocked him down, and his captors then cut his throat with a jack-knife.

SHARP CHILD.—A well known actor is said to have a habit of biting his finger nails. He also has a small daughter. The other day that dear child deliberately pared her finger nails, and in the innocence of her heart approached her comical progenitor. "Papa," said she, "here are some nails for you to eat."

THE BRIDAL TOWER.

How Peter White Made the Acquaintance of his Mother-in-Law.

There were three of them. One was a bride, the other a groom with red ears and maiden whiskers, and the third was the bride's mother. They were at the Grand Trunk depot, Detroit, to take the train west. The young man clasped his young wife's fat hand, rolled up his eyes, and they seemed happy, while the mother-in-law paraded up and down the sitting-room with lordly air and seemed well satisfied. Pretty soon the groom went out, and when he returned he threw five pop-corn balls and a big bar of peanut candy into the bride's lap and handed the old lady another. She turned up her nose, raised her spectacles, and thus addressed the young man with red ears:

"See here, Peter White, you are married to Sabintha, ain't you?"

"Why, of course."

"And we are now on your bridal tower, ain't we?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, you've been squandering money all along, Peter. You took a hack, you bought oysters, you bought a jack-knife, and you've just thrown money away. I feel that it is my duty to tell you to hold up before you make a fool of yourself!"

"Whose money is this?" he asked, growing very red in the face.

"It is yours, and what is yours is Sabintha's, and it is my duty as her mother to speak out when I see you fooling your money away."

"I guess I can take care of my money," he retorted.

"Perhaps you can, Peter White, but there are those in your family who can't."

He struggled with his feelings as the bride shook her head at him, and then asked:

"Did I marry you?"

"No, sir, you didn't, but I have a right to speak for my daughter."

"You can speak all you want to, but I want you to understand that I can manage my own affairs, and that I don't care for your advice."

"Peter White," she slowly responded, waving the peanut candy close to his nose, "I see we've got to have a fuss, and we might as well have it now."

"Ma! ma!" whispered the bride, pulling at the old lady's shawl.

"You needn't ma me, Sabintha! This Peter White has deceived us both about his temper, and I'm going to tell him just what I think of him! He commenced this fuss, and we'll see who'll end it!"

"You mind your business and I'll attend to mine!" growled Peter.

"Oh! you hypocrite!" she hissed, "Only a month ago you called me 'Mother Hull,' and was going to give me the best room in the new house!"

"You'll never have a room in a house of mine!" he exclaimed.

"And I don't want one, you hypocrite!"

"Don't, Peter—don't, ma!" sobbed the bride.

"It's my duty, Sabintha; it's your mother's"—

"Don't cry, Sabby," he interrupted; don't mind what she says!"

"Try to set my daughter up agin me, will you?" hissed the old lady.

"Oh! ma!" yelled the bride.

"You old wretch!" hissed Peter.

"None of the Whites will ever run over me!" exclaimed the mother-in-law, as she got hold of his shirt collar and hauled him around.

"I'll knock your old"—

"You can't knock nothing!" she interrupted, backing him against the table.

"Ma! Oh-h-h!" howled Sabintha.

The dozen other passengers in the room, who had been interested and amused listeners, here interrupted, and Peter was released from the old lady's grasp, his collar having been torn off and his cheek scratched.

"I expected this, and prepared for it!" panted the mother-in-law, as she leaned against the wall. "This doesn't end it by any means! This bridal tower will come to a stop to-morrow, and then we'll see whether I've got any business to speak up for Sabintha or not!"

As the train moved away the old lady wore a grim smile, Sabintha was weeping, and Peter was struggling with another paper collar.

MARRIED IN FUN.

What Came of a Frolic in Ohio---Will There be a Divorce?

In a recent issue of the *Republican-Democrat* of Portage Co., Ohio, that paper says, appeared the marriage notice of a young gentleman and lady of Portage county, which was properly vouched for, for publication, but the publication made more sensation than is usual in such cases. At an evening party, where at were gathered many people, including young and old, it was proposed to have a young couple married in fun, to give zest to the evening's frolic. Among the guests was a magistrate, and he was selected to perform the then thought to be mock ceremony. The young couple stood up for marriage, and the duly authorized officer of the law spoke the solemn words, and pronounced them husband and wife. The mock marriage created great merriment, of course, and it was not until the marriage was published that the nearness of a solemn dilemma was discovered, and that what was esteemed to be a joke might turn out to be a sadly fixed fact. Under the laws of Ohio the party performing the ceremony has the responsibility of performing a marriage ceremony without a license, but the other parties are not a whit the less married because there was an omission to have that official permission. How the suddenly married couple will adjust the matter we are not at this moment informed—whether they will make the best of it, and accept in good earnest that which was begun in fun, or whether they will seek a legal separation, are questions which are not fully decided by our latest information. Getting married in fun by a magistrate may turn out to be a very embarrassing piece of business, and in some States an actual divorce is required to secure the absolute release of the parties. That marriage is a contract is undisputed, and it is the view of some that the assent of the parties is all that makes the contract of force, and that licenses and ceremonies are formalities of small consequence, though to this view we do not fully subscribe. Our advice to the parties is to go and buy their furniture.

The Immigration in September.

Returns made to the Washington bureau of statistics show the number of immigrants who arrived at the port of New York during the month of September, 1975, as compared with September, 1874, is as follows:

September, 1875—males, 4,949; females, 4,400; total, 9,349. September, 1875—males, 8,796 females, 7,584; total, 16,380, a decrease in 1875 of males, 3,847; females, 3,184; total, 7,031. The principal islands or countries of last permanent residence or citizenship of the immigrants were as follows:

Countries.	1875.	1874.
England	2,266	4,544
Scotland	483	822
Wales	51	46
Ireland	1,716	3,011
Germany	2,598	3,959
Austria	220	322
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	780	722
France	295	496
Switzerland	166	166
Russia	254	1,655

Borrowed the Money.

The *Independent* tells the following story: The evening before his inauguration as Vice-President, Henry Wilson called on Mr. Sumner and said: "Sumner, can you lend me a hundred dollars? I have not got money enough to be inaugurated on." Mr. Sumner replied: "Certainly. If it had been a large sum I might not have been able to help you; but I can always lend a friend a hundred dollars." He then gave Mr. Wilson a check for the amount, and after the latter had retired Mr. Sumner remarked: "There is an incident worth remembering—such a one as could never have occurred in any country but our own." That canceled check, if still in existence, with Senator Sumner's signature on its face and Vice-President Wilson's on the back, would be a very desirable autograph.

The "king of the pumpkins" in France this year weighed nearly four hundred pounds, and is the largest ever raised in that country.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the traffic in alcoholic liquor were presented by Messrs. Conkling, of New York; Hamlin, of Maine; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Sargent, of California; Morrill, of Vermont; Morrill, of Maine; Howe, of Wisconsin, and others, all of which were referred to the committee on finance.

Bills were introduced to extend the duration of the court of appeals in the Alabama claims cases.

Mr. Merrimon, of N. C., introduced a bill to amend the act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and the widows of deceased soldiers, and to restore to the pension rolls the names of those persons stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty. Referred to the committee on pensions. He also introduced a bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war with Mexico and the widows of deceased soldiers.

Mr. Jones, of Fla., presented a memorial of the Florida Fruit Growers' Association, asking the location of a national garden for the concentration and perfection of tropical and semi-tropical flora in that State. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, introduced a bill extending the time for the redemption of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes. Referred to the committee on finance.

Senator Patterson's bill proposes to extend the time within which lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes may be redeemed until February 1, 1877, and provides that the expenses already incurred in preparing for the sale of these lands may be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

HOUSE.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, introduced a proposed amendment to the constitution providing that no State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund thereof or any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; and that no money or lands so devoted shall be divided among religious sects or denominations.

By Mr. Eames, of R. I.—Bill to reduce postage by providing that after March 1, 1876, postage shall be charged on domestic mailable matter of the first class, embracing all correspondence, wholly or in part in writing, except book manuscript and corrected proof sheets passing between authors and publishers, and including home or drop letters, at the uniform rate of one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

By Mr. Chittenden, of N. Y.—Bill to fund the United States legal tender notes and to prepare the way for resumption of specie payments as soon as practicable, directing the secretary of the treasury to sell for legal tender notes, which are to be immediately canceled and destroyed, three millions in four and a half per cent. twenty year bonds on the first Tuesday of every month.

By Mr. Bliss, of N. Y.—Bill to provide for the sale or exchange of part of the Brooklyn navy yard property.

By Mr. Randall, of Pa.—Bill proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that after the next Presidential election the President of the United States shall hold his office for six years, and that neither the President, nor Vice-President, when the office of President involves upon him, shall be eligible to re-election.

By Mr. Townsend, of Pa.—Bill to abolish stamps on bank checks; also to fix the rates of postage on third-class matter.

By Mr. Morey, of La.—Bill to remove political disabilities from all citizens of the United States and to prescribe an oath of office.

By Mr. Southard, of Ohio.—Bill to repeal the act of January 14, 1873, for the resumption of specie payments. A number of bills of the same nature were introduced.

By Mr. Whitthorne, of Tenn.—Bill to modify the tax on tobacco; also to pay the claims of certain mail contractors in Tennessee.

By Mr. Thornburgh, of Tenn.—Bill to equalize soldiers' bounties.

By Mr. Harrison, of Ill.—Bill to amend the constitution by fixing one term for the President and making him ineligible for future election, but making him a Senator for life from the United States at Large at the expiration of his office as President.

By Mr. Springer, of Ill.—A resolution directing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the regular army to 10,000 men, or to such number as will insure efficient public service at an expense not exceeding $20,000,000 yearly. Adopted.

By Mr. Morrison, of Ill.—Bill to amend the constitution by fixing the Presidential term at six years, and making the President ineligible in any term of twelve years.

By Mr. Sparks, of Ill.—Bill authorizing the payment of import duties in legal tender notes.

By Mr. Campbell, of Ill.—Bill to provide a national currency, and for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue.

By Mr. Conger, of Mich.—Bill to revise, amend and consolidate the laws relating to the security and property on steam vessels.

By Mr. Hancock, of Texas.—Bill to amend the act granting pensions for the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension list the names of persons stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty.

Mr. Glover, of Mo.—A resolution instructing the committee on coinage to inquire what proceedings should be taken on the part of the United States with a view to the establishment of a uniform decimal system of weights, measures and coins throughout the civilized world. Referred.

CIVILIZING THE INDIAN.

What the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau has to say About It.

The commissioner of the United States Indian bureau reports the total number of Indians under his charge at 278,963. The figures are about the same as those of last year. In regard to the Indian and his civilization the commissioner says:

The question of Indian civilization is deeper and broader than is to be found in the inquiry and answer as to whether an Indian can be civilized. The question has not been raised as to whether an Indian should be subjected to a system of enforced industry, and no plan has been devised looking toward his elevation by bringing to bear upon him the ordinary motives of industry, which are found in the responsibilities that attach to self-support and individual manhood. This negligence or long-continued disregard of the main questions relative to Indians has largely resulted from the theory adopted from the beginning as to the political status of Indians. We have taken from them the possibility of living in their own way, and are bound, in return, to give them the possibility of living in our way, an obligation we do not begin to discharge when we merely attempt to supply their wants for food and clothing. They need to be taught to take care of themselves. An Indian is subject to like passions with the rest of us. So long as he can be subsisted by rations or by the chase he will not labor; so long as he declines to labor he cannot take the first step in civilization. The call to labor must come to him, not through memorials or threats, councils or presents, but through his necessities. When he has taken his first step toward self-support, his wants, which at the beginning were registered in his stomach, take on multiplied forms and urge to increased industry.

I would recommend that the restrictions placed upon appropriations for annuities for Indians by the last Congress be hereafter continued, and that the discretion of the department as to releasing any tribe from its operations be reduced to the minimum which the proper handling of wild Indians who cannot be at once reduced to labor will allow, and also that authority be given to expend a necessary portion of annuities in preparing the ground for Indian labor and the purchasing of seeds and implements and stock cattle. All attempts to require labor as a condition of receiving annuities will meet with much opposition. The Indians will resist it from their constitutional disrelish for toil. They will also be incited to such resistance by half-breeds and squaw men, traders and other interested parties, who always turn up as champions for the rights of Indians. As the means of enforcing civilization become more available, and the necessity arises to compel Indians, through the moral suasion of hunger, to do that which they dislike, it will be found necessary in many instances to rid agencies of the interference of this low class of whites by expelling them from the reservation. There is no reason why the government should continue to clothe and feed an army of men who are able to shift for themselves, and especially does such obligation cease toward men who persist in making the terms of a treaty their pretext for thwarting the purposes of the government and retarding the civilization of its wards. A law providing for their summary ejection and punishment for their subsequent return would relieve many a reservation from great embarrassment.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

A petition is being largely signed in San Diego, Cal., asking Congress to extend its aid to the Texas Pacific railroad, to enable it to build a competing line to the Pacific.....Gov. Irwin, of California, in his inaugural address, urges the legislature to bring the influence of the State to bear on the general government to procure a modification of the treaty with China, with a view of restricting Chinese immigration; also that the State should demand a return to specie payment at the earliest possible moment .....Herry A. Mann, the ex-treasurer of Saratoga county, N. Y., has been arrested for overissuing $118,000 worth of bonds and notes as county treasurer. He is held in $10,000 bail, which he procured ...... An explosion took place in a coal mine at Methley, near Leeds, England, and six men were killed......The Carlist court martial has sentenced General Saballs to four years' imprisonment......A telegram from Detmold, Germany, announces that Paul Frederic Emil Leopold, Prince of Lippe, is dead......Lucius W. Pond, a former wealthy citizen of Worcester, Mass., was arrested in San Francisco, Cal., for forgery, on a requisition from the governor of Massachusetts.....A lithographic establishment, with smaller buildings, was burned at the Five Points, New York; loss, $200,000......Gen. Babcock, private secretary of President Grant, has been indicted by a grand jury for complicity in the St. Louis whisky frauds.

Spain has sent another detachment of soldiers to Cuba ...... Princes Bismarck and Gartschakoff have made an agreement for a peaceable solution of the Eastern question.... The schooner Hopewell, from St. John for Harbor Main, N. F., struck on the Biscan Rock and immediately went to pieces. Only one man was saved, seven being drowned. The schooner Water Witch, on the same voyage, was wrecked the same night at Pouch Cove, and twelve, out of twenty-five persons on board, were drowned......A beggar called at a New York saloon for something to eat, and one of the patrons held out a piece of bread, and then, mockingly, put it in his own mouth. Immediately afterward he was gasping for breath, and before medical assistance could arrive he died from suffocation—the piece of bread having completely stopped his trachea. ......Gen. Henderson, special government counsel in the prosecution of the St. Louis whisky ring, has been discharged from further service on account of disrespectful language toward the President in his speech before the court......William Delaney, who murdered Capt. Lawrence on Long Island sound last September, was hanged at North Hempstead, L. I. He exhibited brutal courage to the last, and the night before the execution he spent in uttering profane exclamations and singing obscene songs.....Advices have been received from Khokand that General Kauffmann is receiving re-enforcements, which will continue to be sent him until he has an effective force of sixty thousand men. The insurgents still number twenty-five thousand.

Edward Sanderson, of Templeton, Mass., a member of the last State Legislature, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. ......Mr. Glover, of St. Louis, declined the appointment as special counsel in the whisky cases, vice Henderson, removed, and Colonel James O. Broadhead accepted it......The Democrats in Congress claim that Speaker Kerr stands first in succession to the Presidency in case of a vacancy......While the steamer Mosel was preparing to sail for America from Bremerhaven, a few miles from Bremen, a box of dynamite exploded on the wharf, killing sixty-eight persons and wounding many more. The steamer was uninjured, and but two passengers—the casualties falling heaviest upon those who had come to the wharf to see their friends sail. It is supposed the dynamite (which is the most explosive substance known) was being smuggled aboard the steamer......At Rising Sun, Ind., a young lawyer named Jelly shot and mortally wounded Dr. J. T. Watson, an old and respectable citizen. Jelly had been visting the doctor's daughter, but recently was told by the father to discontinue his attentions. Jelly fled...... Dr. Charles Dunham, a prominent physician of New Brunswick, N. J., left his home one evening with the ostensible purpose of visiting an injured man on a canal boat near by. The next day he was missing, and on dragging the canal his dead body was found, uninjured, although the pockets were turned inside out and the shirt band and necktie torn off. It is supposed by many that he committed suicide, as he had been afflicted with melancholia for some time.

China will not send an embassy to England until next summer......The authorities of San Domingo were unable to obtain a loan in Europe......The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade, says the markets in the French provinces are improving, while the tone in Paris was quiet and steady. The Belgian, Dutch, German, and Russian markets are steady...... The distress among the miners and their families at Cape Breton is reported to be increasing ......An immense land swindle has just been unearthed in southeastern Missouri. Fraudulent deeds for land were prepared and put upon the market in the East or in Europe, and found ready purchasers. It is estimated that deeds to twelve million acres have been so disposed of. The grand jury of Shannon county has brought indictments against three men for participancy in the frauds......The belief gains ground in New York that Tweed's flight was influenced by negotiations for the settlement of the ring suits......Hereafter the government will not pay express charges upon packages or notes sent for redemption, when such notes are found to be in good condition, as is the case in numerous instances......Commodore Vanderbilt has just made an additional donation of $100,000 to the Vanderbilt university, Tennessee, which makes $700,000 in all......New York city's debt on Sept. 30th was $131,292,880.00 ...... While two seven-year-old boys were playing with a pistol in New York, it was accidentally discharged while in the hands of one of them, and the other boy was shot and killed. The boy holding the pistol was so horrified that he fell in convulsions...... The government has sued the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad for $860,000, alleged to be due for taxes on earnings.

Advices from Matamoras, Mexico, state that during the municipal election there recently fighting occurred. Messrs. Morgan and Feuentez, candidates for mayor, were wounded and three men and a boy were killed. Senor Feuentez, Cortina's candidate, was elected.... The attorney-general's report to Congress shows that the court of claims has rendered judgments against the United States in favor of claimants, in the last four years, of sums aggregating $11,553,047; and that claims representing $53,630,249 are still before the court. The attorney-general wants the jury system, the treatment of government prisoners in State prisons, and the abuses by marshals looked into. He also condemns the recent proceedings in the trial of Brigham Young for bigamy......The loss of the steamer Deutschland was ascribed by the coroner's jury to the captain losing his reckoning......The population of New York State is 4,704,804, and of New York city, 1,046,037......A coroner's jury sitting on two men killed by a railway accident in Buffalo, censured the New York Central railroad for its "contemptible false economy" in not having sufficient employees......The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company's old shops at Bridgeport, Conn., occupied as storerooms and for cabinet work, were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $500,000. Three hundred hands were thrown out of employment....Avon, N. Y., lost several houses, barns and depots by fire, which will be a hard blow for the town, as it recently suffered a similar affliction......The Austrian embassador has asked the grand vizier of Turkey to suspend hostilities and open negotiations in the insurgent districts......Three car-loads of silk-worm eggs were shipped from San Francisco to New York. They were valued at $6,000,000.

Living in Clover.

A writer of San Francisco commiserates the poor strawberryless residents of less favored sections of the country. He says they manage to "rough it" at the present time on strawberries and cream and grapes, the last at three cents a pound and the first at eight cents, and "no little scrabby things, but big luscious fellows." He thinks, moreover, that it is not a bad country that gives one strawberries ten months in a year, and fresh vegetables every day of the three hundred and sixty-five.

LOST ON THE PLAINS.

A Child Eighteen Hours Among Snapping and Growling Wolves.

Platteville, Colorado, was startled by the report that a little girl, aged about nine years, a twin daughter of a Mr. Sutherland, who recently moved into the neighborhood, was lost on the plains. It appears that the child accompanied her father in search of cattle, and when about two miles out, they found some calves, one of which had a bell attached to its neck. The cows not being in sight, the father directed the child to follow the calves, which he supposed would go direct home, while he would go in search of the cows. It was then half-past four P. M. At about six o'clock the father returned home, and learned that his little daughter had not come in, but was all the while supposed by its mother to be with the father.

The alarm was at once given to the people in the village, and some twenty or more persons went out and scoured the country for six or eight miles in every direction, but without success, though some of them were out until four o'clock next morning; and two, one a boy of seventeen, having themselves been lost, did not reach home until eight o clock next morning. Some men and boys on horseback, and at least twenty on foot, went out, notwithstanding the extremely cold wet wind, but after hunting all day returned unsuccessful. Again on the following morning men from every direction were on the hunt, and in a most systematic manner examined a wide strip of country, from the Platte to near the Box Elder, and were still looking, headed toward home, when a signal gun was heard, by which all knew that the child had been found.

The little one had followed the calves for a time, but as they did not go toward home, she soon became conscious that she was lost. At first, she says, she wandered around; but hearing the wolves growling around her she started in a straight course, which took her to the Box Elder, and, without knowing what direction she was taking, followed the bed of the creek until daylight. At that time she saw trees on the Platte and started for them, arriving at the ranch of Mr. John Beebee, about four miles below Evans, at ten o'clock in the morning, having traveled constantly for eighteen hours, and probably a distance of not less than twenty-five miles.

She said that the wolves kept close to her heels and snapped at her feet, but that her mother had told her that if she was good the Lord would always take care of her, and so she knew that the wolves would not hurt her, because God wouldn't let them. She was taken home as sound and fresh as though she had taken only a short walk of ten or twelve miles.

At our request, Cragin & Co., Phila., Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage), a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap, to try. Send at once.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang, the breath is offensive, smell and taste are impared; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, hacking cough, and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are, however, likely to be present in any one case. There is no disease more common than catarrh, and none less understood by physicians.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is, beyond all comparison, the best preparation for catarrh ever discovered. Under the influence of its mild, soothing, and healing properties, the disease soon yields. The Golden Medical Discovery should be taken to correct the blood, which is always at fault, and to act specifically upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied warm with Dr. Pierce's nasal douche—the only instrument by which fluids can be perfectly injected to all the passages and chambers of the nose from which discharges proceed. These medicines are sold by druggists.—*Com.*

A FRIEND IN NEED.—*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is a friend indeed, Who has not found it such in curing diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds and pulmonary affections? The sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which its popularity is based, will always be maintained by the proprietors. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

Persons who have become thoroughly chilled from any cause may have their circulation at once restored by taking into the stomach a teaspoonful of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* mixed in a little cold water, well sweetened.—*Com.*

Every farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intends to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. One dollar's worth will save at least a half ton of hay.—*Com.*

Millions of bottles of Burnett's Cocoaine have been sold during the last twenty years, in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best hair dressing in the world.—*Com.*

Vegetine is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.—*Com.*

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all billious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develop all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel, without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.

These pills open the bowels and correct all billious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion and cleansing of the tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills. Prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	07	@ 13
Common to Good Texans	07½	@ 10
Milch Cows	35 00	@80 00
Hogs—Live	07½	@ 07¾
Dressed	09½	@ 09¾
Sheep	04¾	@ 06¾
Lambs	08	@ 08
Cotton Middling	13¼	@ 13¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 46	@ 6 00
State Extra	5 55	@ 5 90
Wheat—Red Western	1 14	@ 1 18
No. 2 Spring	1 24	@ 1 26
Rye—State	90	@ 95
Barley—State	90	@ 1 15
Barley—Malt	1 12	@ 1 12
Oats—Mixed Western	42	@ 45
Corn—Mixed Western	74	@ 76
Hay, per cwt	60	@ 1 10
Straw, per cwt	60	@ 1 15
Hops.......75's—12 @16 ....olds	04	@ 07
Pork—Mess	21 50	@21 50
Lard	13	@ 13
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	26 00	@26 00
" No. 2, new	16 00	@16 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	@ 6 25
Herring, Scaled, per box	28	@ 32
Petroleum—Crude......06⅞@07	Refined,	12¾
Wool—California Fleece	26	@ 33
Texas "	18	@ 33
Australian "	45	@ 48
Butter—State	20	@ 35
Western Dairy	25	@ 27
Western Yellow	21	@ 24
Western Ordinary	15	@ 17
Pennsylvania Fine	28	@ 30
Cheese—State Factory	09	@ 13
State Skimmed	03	@ 05
Western	06	@ 12½
Eggs—State	30	@ 31

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 35	@ 1 55
Rye—State	85	@ 85
Corn—Mixed	68	@ 68
Barley—State	95	@ 95
Oats—State	40	@ 52

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 00	@ 8 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 38	@ 1 38
Corn—Mixed	70	@ 70
Oats	40	@ 40
Rye	80	@ 80
Barley	82	@ 1 05

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12⅝	@ 12¾
Flour—Extra	8 75	@ 8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 33	@ 1 33
Rye	80	@ 86
Corn—Yellow	70	@ 70
Oats—Mixed	44	@ 44
Petroleum	06⅞	@ 07

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00	@ 6 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 13	@ 1 18
Rye	89	@ 89
Corn—Yellow	71	@ 72
Mixed	69	@ 71
Oats—Mixed	40	@ 44
Petroleum—Crude......10¼@10½	Refined,	12¾

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

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BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1869.

Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit, until I commenced taking the VEGETINE; and before I had completed the first bottle, I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the VEGETINE'S wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

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Has Entirely Cured Me!

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MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My daughter after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend, she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles, was fully restored to health. I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.

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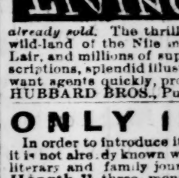
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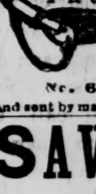
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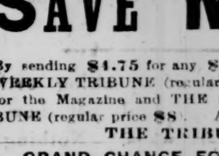
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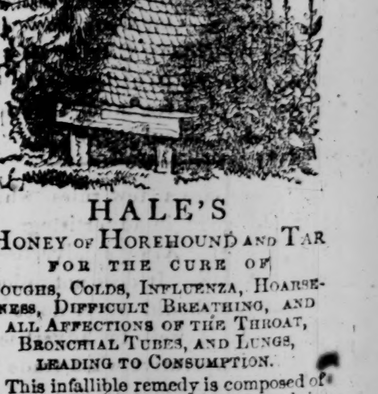
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